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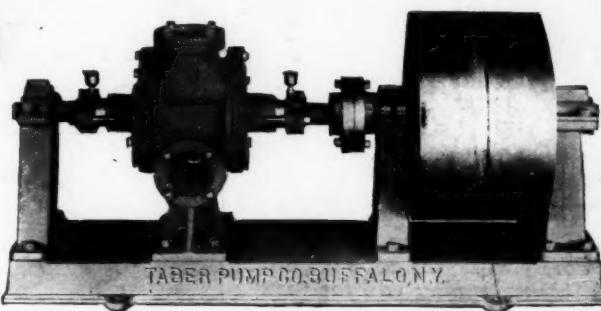
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No. 25.

CANNOT SHIP UNINSPECTED MEAT PRODUCTS

Federal Appeals Court Reverses Pittsburgh Melting Co. Decision

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the Federal District Court at Pittsburgh in the case of the Pittsburgh Melting Company against the United States meat inspection authorities, as already briefly announced in the columns of The National Provisioner. The lower court granted an injunction restraining the government from preventing the interstate shipment of uninspected fats and oils intended for export to Holland. The higher court reverses this decision and forbids such shipment unless the products are inspected and passed by the government.

The final decision has the effect of sustaining the federal meat inspection law, which the lower court weakened by its ruling in favor of the shipper of uninspected fats. The appeals court decides flatly that the government has the authority to enforce the inspection regulations and stop shipment of uninspected products, regardless of their destination.

The Decision of the Higher Court.

The opinion is important to the trade, and is here reproduced in full. It was prepared by Judge McPherson, and is as follows:

The decree of the court below enjoined the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Company and G. E. Totten, an inspector in the service of the Department of Agriculture, from interfering with certain export shipments of the Pittsburgh Melting Company. A full statement of the controversy will be found in 229 Fed. at page 214. Much that is there said need not be referred to now; in our opinion the decision of the present appeal turns upon a question of fact, and merely requires us to state briefly our conclusions upon that question. In a few preliminary words, the situation is this:

For many years the Melting Company and its predecessors in business have been engaged in rendering, or converting, the fat of animals—chiefly, if not altogether, the fat of cattle, as we understand the evidence—into oil, stearine, tallow, cracklings and grease. Nothing except the oil is now in question; this, in the view of the company, is "tallow oil," while the government describes it as "oleo oil," the substance that is the basic constituent of oleomargarine. At one time the company was engaged in making oleomargarine; but 30 years ago, however, hostile Pennsylvania legislation compelled it to abandon the business, but the fact appears, and is relevant, that the oil now in question is made by the same appliances that the company then used. About 90 per cent. of the company's oil is carried

to New York over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and is shipped from there to Holland and one or two other European countries. During several years after the Meat Inspection Acts went into effect (34 Stat. 674 and 1260), the plant of the Melting Company was under government inspection, but the inspection was withdrawn in 1909 in consequence of a disagreement that need not be gone into. In 1910 the company was indicted for a violation of the act, but was acquitted. As a result of the verdict, the company discontinued a proceeding in equity that was then pending between the same parties and involved substantially the same subject-matter as is now before the court. During the next five years the company shipped its oil abroad as an inedible fat, and was not interfered with by the Department. The tierces were labeled "Inedible," and in other respects the regulations of the Department then in force were complied with. But on November 1, 1914, new regulations went into effect, and among them was a requirement that a shipper of meat food products must certify that the product "is not capable of being used as food by man, is suitable only for industrial purposes, is not for food purposes, and is of such character or for such a use that denaturing is impracticable."

This revived the disagreement, and in January, 1915, the company while attempting to ship its oil under the old regulations, was prevented from doing so, until the District Court restrained the defendants by preliminary, and afterwards by final injunction. The scope of the decree is sufficiently apparent from the opinion in 229 Fed., where it also appears that the vital question in the case is, whether the oil in dispute is, or is not, a meat food product.

By the express language of the act, no meat food product can be shipped or carried in interstate or foreign commerce unless it has first been "inspected, examined, and marked as 'inspected and passed,' in accordance with the terms of this act and with the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture."

Is Oleo Oil a Meat Food Product?

If, therefore, the oil is a meat food product, the statute denied it the right to be carried, for concededly it had neither been inspected nor examined nor officially marked. If it is not a meat food product, it is not included in the act at all. In considering this question, we remark first, that the substance under inquiry is clearly proved to be "oleo oil." Apparently there is little, if any, chemical difference between tallow oil and oleo oil, but they differ distinctly in methods of manufacture, and in appearance, taste and smell. As already stated, the plaintiff makes its oil by the same machinery that was formerly used in the manufacture of oleomargarine; moreover, it is made by the process that is appropriate for rendering oleo oil,

and not by the process employed for rendering tallow oil; and finally, it exhibits all the characteristics of the former substance. Whatever name one may choose to give it, the evidence leaves us no room to doubt what it really is.

Being oleo oil, therefore, is it a meat food product? It is, of course, a meat product. Is it a food? In its condition as an oil immediately after rendering, it is occasionally eaten as food just as olive oil is eaten, but so rarely that we lay no stress upon that fact; but the evidence shows without contradiction, that for shortening purposes, and as a grease in cooking, it is often used by bakers and householders just as lard is used; and still further, that without being refined or undergoing any chemical change it is the principal ingredient of oleomargarine. In manufacturing this substitute for butter, oleo is mechanically mixed by churning with other substances, such as milk, a little butter, salt, neutral lard, or cottonseed oil. What the oleo oil was before the mixing, it continues to be afterward, and there can be no doubt that the mixture is fit for human consumption and is largely used for food. The oil has probably some industrial uses also, although the evidence is not very clear on this point, but we think there can be no reasonable question that its chief use is to be the base of oleomargarine. Of this substance it constitutes more than 50 per cent. As a food product, we see no essential difference between oleo oil and lard, and it can hardly be questioned that lard is a food. Nor, indeed, do we see any essential difference as a food between olive oil and oleo oil. The former is probably more palatable and is more often used alone, but its chief use is to be mixed with other foods for flavoring purposes. Obviously, the fact that the oleo oil has not been cooked is not decisive. A raw egg is food before as well as after it is mixed with the other ingredients of a salad dressing, and lard is food before as well as after it is mixed with flour and water. Indeed, to our minds the proposition under discussion seems so evident that we find some difficulty in giving reasons to support it. Congress has excluded from interstate and from foreign commerce all uninspected meat food products, and as this was within the legislative power the duty of the court is to enforce the law.

If this conclusion is sound, the other questions considered below and argued here cease to be important. Being a meat food product, the plaintiff's oleo oil could not be carried in interstate or in foreign commerce—in this case, to Holland—without previous inspection, and, as the shipment that gave rise to the dispute has not been inspected, the defendants were justified in the course of conduct they pursued.

As a final word we may add that the Melting Company does not make oleomargarine, and does not knowingly sell oleo oil directly to such manufacturers, either here or abroad; what is done with the oil after it reaches the consignees in other States or in other countries, is a matter beyond the company's con-

June 17, 1916.

trol. But, of course, this consideration is not controlling; Congress has chosen to forbid interstate commerce in meat food products unless they have previously been inspected here, and, as we have already pointed out, the question before us now is merely one of legislative power and of statutory construction. We may also say, that the Department's regulations permit shipments of oleo oil after it has been "denatured," i. e., so treated by the addition of some substance (for example, power distillate, a petroleum product) as to prevent its use as a food while leaving its value for industrial purposes practically unimpaired. We refer to these matters to show that they have not been overlooked; they do not affect the course of the argument or the conclusion we have reached.

The decree is reversed with instructions to dismiss the bill.

LIGHT ON SOUTH AMERICAN TARIFFS.

There is no greater obstacle to trade between nations than complicated and varying tariff systems. South American tariffs with their fines and penalties are among the most complex. The American exporter has never understood them, and thousands of inquiries on this score have led the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, to prepare a report that covers exhaustively all the obscure points. It is the first complete report on the subject that has ever been made and is one of the most important of the recent attempts to promote a better understanding with South American countries and to increase our trade with them.

The report is not merely a compilation of tariff schedules. It is concerned primarily with the actual application of the tariff laws, with the underlying sentiment expressed in the laws, and with the spirit in which such laws are administered.

The report goes into the matter of surtaxes in great detail. It is a subject that has always bothered the American exporter. There are no surtaxes at home, and he doesn't understand the necessity for them in South America. He does not get the South American point of view at all. He does not always stop to think that a thing may be very unpleasant and yet very necessary.

When money is wanted for some new project, an added tax on imports is the normal recourse in a number of South American countries. In this country, in such a case, we might attempt to revise the existing tariff upwards, but in some South American countries a part of the regular import duties has been assigned to foreign holders of government securities. Besides, a general tariff revision is as difficult to obtain in South America as elsewhere.

When a new public improvement is needed the quickest and easiest way to raise the money is to negotiate a loan guaranteed by the levy of a special duty or surtax. This is the history of practically all surtaxes. Either the customs revenue is found inadequate and a surtax is added, or some special expenditure is contemplated and resort is had to a surtax, the proceeds of which are allotted exclusively to that object.

The imposition of penalties is the point in which South American customs practice comes closest to the American exporter, and it is a point which has received extended consideration in the report. There are fines

for delay in presenting documents, fines for failure to observe the formalities laid down by the regulations, for smuggling, for falsification of documents, and for various other acts of omission or commission on the part of the importer, which do not, however, directly affect the foreign exporter.

American exporters are much more concerned with penalties imposed for failure to observe the consular regulations or for inexact statements in the consular invoice or the commercial invoice that lead the importer into declarations on his document that are deemed false and sometimes lead to heavy fines. In such cases the importer naturally presents a claim against the American exporter for a refund of his loss. Unfortunately he frequently fails to make clear just what the trouble was, and the American remains just as much in the dark as ever. The report goes so fully into the subject of fines and the reasons underlying them that a careful study of it will clear up many obscure points for our exporters.

In most South American countries the appraiser, or other customs official, receives or shares in the proceeds from fines imposed. The purpose, obviously, is to stimulate the zeal of the employees in requiring an exact performance of the customs requirements. In practice the system seems to tend to penalizing importers for unintentional violations of the regulations.

In Argentina the appraiser who has recommended a fine is recognized as the defendant if the importer makes a protest, and if the protest is sustained may appeal to the Ministry of Finance. In Chile and Peru a bonus to all employees has been substituted for a share in the fines. In Bolivia there is a combination of the fine-sharing system and the bonus system.

The customs requirements as a rule are strict and must be followed precisely. They are based, in part, upon preliminary declarations of the foreign exporter, as registered in the consular invoice. All South American countries, except Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay, demand the presentation of invoices, vised by a consular officer, before goods may be entered. In place of the consular invoice, Argentina and Paraguay accept a certificate of origin.

In actual practice, however, a consular invoice usually accompanies shipments to Paraguay, and it is required by Uruguayan law in case of transshipments via Montevideo. In the invoice for shipments to Paraguay a declaration of the country of origin is made, and this is accepted as compliance with the requirement of a certificate of origin. In shipments to Argentina the certificate of origin usually omits the value of the goods, the declaration being confined to a description of the kind of merchandise and a statement of the countries where produced.

All other countries of South America are very strict in insisting upon the consular invoice, even those countries which have a tariff of specific duties and which, therefore, do not base the duties on the value of the goods. Colombia and Venezuela particularly require on the consular invoice all the information that must be shown on the entry or manifest.

For the last ten years there has been a

demand for tariff revision in practically all South American countries. Chile has just adopted a new tariff after seven years of preparation; Colombia enacted a new tariff in 1913 after three years' study; Venezuela last year published a new tariff incorporating all the changes and classifications to date; and Brazil and Ecuador have their annual revision.

In Brazil a tariff bill prepared by a special commission after years of investigation was introduced in Congress in 1913; later budget laws contain provisions for further study of a new tariff. Bolivia has had a commission working on a new specific tariff for several years. A new law is in course of preparation by the Ministry of Finance of Ecuador. Paraguay has had a commission of one investigating the subject. Argentina alone seems content with the valuation tariff system, but the government has urged the designation of a permanent tariff commission, empowered to bring official valuation into line with market prices and by constant study to modify the official valuations as market prices change.

In addition to the general summary, in which the tariff systems of the various countries are compared and many interesting and valuable conclusions advanced, the report contains a chapter for each South American country. In these chapters the various systems are set forth in great detail, not with a view to furnishing exact tariff rates, which are subject to constant change, but with the intention of making clear just how the laws are applied and the reasons for the various provisions.

The subjects discussed under Argentina, for example, are as follows: Tariff-making authority, classification, dutiable weight, tariff relations with other countries, level of duties, additional duties, warehouse and custom handling, craneage, private charges, internal-revenue charges, free admission, export duties, consular documents, entry, appraisement, warehouse requirements and privileges, pre-emption, penalties, appeals, importance of correct declarations, custom brokers, imports by parcel post, temporary admission and drawbacks, goods in transit, sanitary requirements, efforts toward tariff reform.

The report is entitled "Tariff Systems of South American Countries," Tariff Series No. 34, and will be on sale in a week or two at a nominal price by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, and by the district offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

REFUND ON MEAT FREIGHTS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has ordered the Boston & Maine R. R. Company to refund \$66.53 to Armour & Company on account of an unreasonable charge on three shipments of dressed beef from East Boston to Bangor, Me., from March 3 to May 31, 1914.

Morris & Company have been granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission a refund of \$61.48 and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Company has been ordered to waive an account of \$211.12, because of an unreasonable charge on one carload of lard from Oklahoma City to Laredo, Texas, and thence to Mexico City, Mexico.

TRADING RULES FOR COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

Revision Adopted by the Inter State Association at Memphis

At its twentieth annual convention at Memphis, Tenn., on June 8 the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association adopted a revised set of rules for trading in cottonseed products which it is hoped may be adopted by trade exchanges and commercial bodies in all parts of the country where cottonseed products are traded in, thus establishing uniform methods in this particular.

The rules adopted at Memphis are a revision and rearrangement of the old trading rules, with a few material additions. New classifications are added for cake and meal and for linters, to meet late developments in the trade which call for a so-called lower grade of these products. There is also some change in the rules for soap stock.

An important innovation is one that was introduced during the convention, and which requires margins to be deposited in trading in refined cottonseed oil and soap stock for specified shipment or delivery. This margin rule injects a new element of safety into trading.

The rules as officially adopted will not be available in book form for several months, and The National Provisioner reproduces them in full here for the information of the trade.

THE OFFICIAL TRADING REGULATIONS.

RULE 1—In the absence of any special contract to the contrary, the following rules are to govern in all trades in cottonseed and cottonseed products by and between members of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association.

COTTONSEED.

RULE 2—Sec. 1—Cottonseed for the purposes of these rules shall be untreated, either by chemical or mechanical process, after ginning, unless a clear and explicit statement to this effect is made at the time of their sale.

Sec. 2—Choice seed shall be clean, sound, dry and fully matured; free from dirt, trash, bolls or other foreign matter and must not have a moisture content in excess of 8 per cent.

Sec. 3—Prime seed shall be clean, sound, and dry, well matured, free from dirt, trash, bolls or other foreign matter, and must cut not more than 5 per cent. damaged and/or imperfect kernels, and shall not have a moisture content in excess of 10 per cent.

Cottonseed which are prime, with the exception of excessive foreign matter, shall be of good delivery on prime seed contracts; but the weight of such foreign matter and freight thereon shall be paid by seller.

Sec. 4—Off seed shall be settled for on its merits and comparative value as against the value of prime seed, as follows:

Shall be reduced in price $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for each 1 per cent. of damaged or imperfect kernels in excess of 5 per cent.

Sec. 5—Sampling—At least six samples of about 5 pounds each, fairly representing the entire contents of the car, shall be taken from various parts of the car in such manner as to truly represent the contents. The samples as drawn to be thoroughly mixed and from this mixture take 100 seeds, same to be cut in two, and the contents graded according to color. All kernels showing color darker than the natural color of seed to be classed as off seed.

Sec. 6—Notice of Claim—On arrival of seed at destination, the seller shall be immediately notified by telegraph, telephone or letter, if seed are of unsatisfactory tender on contract. Seller must give his acceptance or take his exception to buyer's grading within 48 hours. Failing to do so, seller's rights to second sampling and grading are forfeited.

In case of difference between seller and buyer as to the grading of seed, a disinterested party shall be selected to make second sampling and grading, which shall be final. Any demurrage accruing shall be borne by party at fault.

COTTONSEED OIL.

RULE 3—Sec. 1—Sales of and quotations for cottonseed oil, either crude or refined, shall be made by weight, it being understood that $7\frac{1}{2}$ pounds constitute a gallon.

Sec. 2—Measurements—A tank car of cottonseed oil for contract purposes shall be 60,000 pounds, unless otherwise specified. A barrel of oil, if sold loose, is 375 pounds. A gallon of oil is seven and one-half pounds avoirdupois.

Sec. 3—Packages—Crude cottonseed oil may be sold either loose or in barrels, as agreed between seller and buyer. If in barrels, they shall be good, new, iron-bound barrels, properly silicated, and/or thoroughly steamed and cleaned refined petroleum barrels. Packages must be in good shipping order, and contain not less than 48 gallons each, provided that the aggregate of delivery on any sale shall equal 50 gallons for each barrel sold. On delivery of other than above barrels, an allowance of 50 cents per barrel shall be made by seller.

Grades.

RULE 4—Sec. 1—Choice crude cottonseed oil must be made from sound decorticated seed; must be sweet in flavor and odor, free from water and settling, and shall produce, when properly refined, choice summer yellow oil at a loss in weight not exceeding 6 per cent.

Sec. 2—Prime crude cottonseed oil must be made from sound decorticated seed; must be sweet in flavor and odor, free from water and settling, and must produce prime summer yellow oil with the use of caustic soda by the official methods adopted by the Chemists' Committee, with a loss in weight not exceeding 9 per cent. Provided, that any oil that refines with a greater loss than 9 per cent., but still makes prime summer yellow oil, shall not be rejected, but shall be reduced in price by a corresponding per cent. of the contract price of the oil.

Sec. 3—Off Crude Cottonseed Oil—Oil neither choice nor prime shall be called off oil. When off oil is sold by sample, any oil tendered shall equal sample, but if it should refine at a loss exceeding the loss of the sample by not over 5 per cent., but otherwise equal, it is still a good tender at a reduced price in proportion to the excess loss.

The buyer shall have the right to reject the oil outright if it tests beyond 5 per cent. refining loss as compared with the sale sample.

Sec. 4—Oil produced by cold presses or expeller process is tenderable on contracts for the above grades when such product will refine within the requirements of this rule, but when cold press oil is intended to be delivered it must be so stated at time of sale.

Sec. 5—Where claim is made for excess refining loss, the value of the excess soap stock, less any excess cost of handling such oil, shall be taken into consideration in settlement by the parties at interest.

TANK BOTTOMS.

RULE 5—Sales and deliveries of tank bottoms, to be a product of crude cottonseed oil, shall be a matter of contract between seller and buyer, and may be bought and sold by sample, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon.

REFINED OIL.

Grades.

RULE 6—Sec. 1—Choice summer yellow cottonseed oil must be sweet in flavor and odor, prime in color, clear and brilliant in appearance and free from moisture.

Sec. 2—Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil must be clear, sweet in flavor and odor, free from water and settling, and of no

deeper color than 35 yellow and 7.1 red on Lovibond's equivalent color scale.

The color scale examination shall be made as follows: The oil is placed in a pure white four-ounce sample bottle; the depth of the oil in the bottle shall be $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The bottle shall be placed in a tintometer which is protected from any light except reflected white light and the reading made at a temperature of about 70 degs. Fahr., or by such method as may be recommended by the United States Bureau of Standards, provided the same be approved by the Chemists' Committee and provided that the color determined shall be expressed in Lovibond terms. If the oil is of deeper color than the glass standard 35 yellow, 7.1 red, it shall not be classed as prime.

Sec. 3—Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil must be brilliant, free from water and settling, sweet in flavor and odor, and of prime summer yellow color as described above, and must stand limpid at a temperature of 32 degs. Fahr. for five hours.

The cold test shall be made as follows: A regular four-ounce sample bottle shall be filled full of the oil to be tested, a thermometer shall be inserted through the cork of the bottle, and hermetically sealed. The oil shall then be heated slowly to a temperature not exceeding 80 degs. Fahr., and remain at that temperature not exceeding fifteen minutes. It shall then be chilled until it stands at 32 degs. Fahr., at which point it must stand for five hours, and must be clear, brilliant and limpid at the expiration of that time.

Sec. 4—Good off summer yellow cottonseed oil may be off in flavor and / or odor, but must be prime in color and free from water and settling, and shall not contain more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. of free fatty acid.

Sec. 5—Off summer yellow cottonseed oil shall be free from water and settling, off in flavor or odor, but of no deeper color than 35 yellow and 12 red on Lovibond's color scale.

Sec. 6—Reddish off summer yellow cottonseed oil designated as such may be of inferior flavor and odor and of no deeper color than 35 yellow and 20 red on Lovibond's equivalent color scale, and shall be free from water and settling, and shall not contain more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1 per cent. of free fatty acid.

Sec. 7—Bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil must be clear, sweet in flavor and odor, free from water and settling, and when bleached shall be of no deeper color than 20 yellow and 2.5 red, on Lovibond's equivalent color scale. The bleaching test shall be made by the official methods of the Chemists' Committee. The color examination shall be made in the manner provided for summer yellow.

Sec. 8—Prime summer white cottonseed oil must be clear, free from water and settling, sweet in flavor and odor, and the color of the oil shall not be darker than the combined standard glasses 20 yellow, 2.5 red of Lovibond's color scale.

Sec. 9—Prime winter white cottonseed oil must be brilliant, sweet in flavor and odor, free from water and settling, and the color of the oil shall not be darker than the combined standard glasses 20 yellow, 2.5 red of Lovibond's color scale, and must stand the cold test as prescribed in Section 3.

Contracts.

RULE 7—Sec. 1—Settlements of contracts for refined cottonseed oil shall be made on the basis of 400 pounds net to the barrel.

Sec. 2—Packages—Packages for refined oil must be merchantable hardwood iron-bound barrels, new or thoroughly cleaned refined cotton oil barrels, painted or varnished. They must be delivered in good shipping order, and shall not be under 360 pounds net or over 440 pounds net each, in case of delivery. On delivery of packages other than as above, an allowance of not exceeding 50 cents per barrel shall be made by seller. Tares shall be tested if required by either seller or buyer, by emptying four barrels of each 100 barrels to be taken indiscriminately from the lot. Allowance shall be made for difference in tares in excess of one pound per barrel. The

(Continued on page 26.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.]—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

STEAM PRESSURE IN COOKING LARD.

A subscriber in New York writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

What is the lowest steam pressure that can be used successfully in cooking lard in open kettles?

Hog fat—leaf lard or back fat or both—cooked in an open steam-jacketed kettle, is known as "kettle rendered" lard, and has a distinctive flavor due to the slight burning of the fat tissues. Leaf lard rendered in an open water-jacketed kettle is known as "neutral" lard.

In the first instance steam pressure is applied to the kettle at from 30 to 40 pounds, commencing with the cutting of the fats, constant agitation (mechanical) being effected from the commencement of cooking until the fats are completely rendered. The temperature of the melted fat will reach 250° F., possibly 260° F., but should not run above the latter temperature. While the "kettle" flavor is desirable—requisite, in fact—the "burnt" flavor due to too high a temperature is objectionable.

Kettle-rendered lard should be cooked until "dry"; that is, until all the moisture has been evaporated, or, in other words, until no more steam arises. After the oil has separated the steam may be turned off and the contents of the kettle allowed to settle an hour or so; then reheat until dry. On the second reheating stearine may be added if required.

In the second instance, the thoroughly chilled leaf lard is hashed into the kettle, steam having been turned on. The temperature for cooking this material should be

maintained around 125° F., not over or much under. Constant agitation is necessary in this instance also. Thorough and quick chilling of the leaf lard and absolute cleanliness in every connection throughout the process is imperative, in order to insure a first-class finished product.

COOKING FOR BONES AND GREASE.

A Western subscriber asks this question:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Kindly give us a test of cattle skulls, jaws and knuckles for bone and grease. Also how should they be cooked and at what temperatures? Also method of drying.

Cook in wooden vats, and when the bones are taken out wash in a bone washer with a hot-water spray. Cook the skulls 10 hours at 200° F., then skim off the grease and re-cook for 3 hours. Cook the jaws 10 hours at 200° F., then skim off the grease and re-cook 3 hours. Cook the knuckles and feet 12 hours at 200° F., then skim off the grease and re-cook 3 hours.

This time can be varied according to size and quality of bones. It would be preferable to sort the bones before cooking and put the different grades in separate vats, as frequently, when bones are cooked together of different sizes, some will be overcooked and consequently chalky, and others will be undercooked, full of grease and discolored. Drying the bones is effected by placing the bones on wire screens over steam coils, and they will thus dry in from 24 to 48 hours.

A test from 1,089 cattle, of skulls, jaws, knuckles and feet (hoofs off), resulted as follows:

Green weights: Skulls, 16,103 lbs.; jaws, 4,160 lbs.; knuckles and feet, 10,929; total, 31,192 lbs.

Cooked weights: Bones, 13,627 lbs.; tallow, 1,664 lbs.; total, 15,291 lbs.

Yields: Hard bones, 43.68 per cent.; tallow, 05.33 per cent.; total, 49.01 per cent.; shrinkage, 50.99 per cent.; total, 100.00 per cent.

Yield per head: Bones, 12.60 lbs.; tallow, 1.05 lbs.; and glue water.

Labor is figured about 2½ cents per head.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, June 15, 1916.—Quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent, caustic soda, 4½@5c. per lb.; 60 per cent, caustic soda, 4½c. per lb.; 98 per cent, powdered caustic soda, 5@5½c. per lb.; 48 per cent, carbonate of soda, 3½c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent, soda ash, 2½@3c. per lb.; chloride of lime in bbls., 8c. per lb.; chloride of lime in casks, 6@6½c. per lb.; silex, 2,000 lbs., \$15@20 per ton.

Prime palm oil, 12c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 14c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 13c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 17c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, 91@92c. per lb.; green olive oil, 88c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 15@15½c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 16½@17c. per lb.; green olive oil foots, 10@10½c. per lb.; cotton oil, 11½@12c. per lb.; soya bean oil, 8½@8¾c. per lb.; corn oil, 9½@9¾c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers, 5 per cent., 74@77c. per gal.

Prime city tallow, 9@9½c. per lb.; house grease, 8½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10½@11c. per lb.; brown grease, 8@8½c. per lb.; yellow packers' grease, 9@9½c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 45c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 36c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 32c. per lb.; chemically pure, glycerine, 55c. per lb.

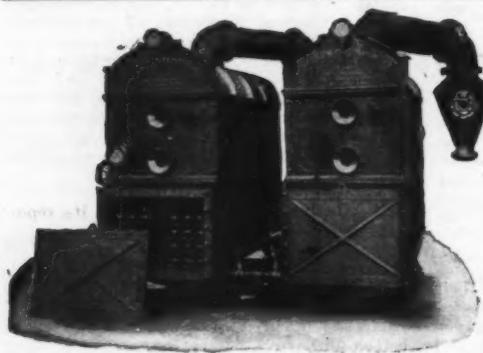
EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from New York reported up to June 14, 1916:

BUTTER.—Barbados, 4,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 5,892 lbs.; Bolivia, 1,500 lbs.; Brazil, 874 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,621 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,782 lbs.; Colombia, 50 lbs.; Costa Rica, 300 lbs.; Cuba, 7,286 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 500 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 310 lbs.; French Guiana, 3,100 lbs.; Haiti, 20,896 lbs.; Jamaica, 3,302 lbs.; Mexico, 2,348 lbs.; Panama, 5,669 lbs.; Peru, 2,399 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,900 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 1,825 lbs.; Venezuela, 1,768 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 1,080 dz.; Venezuela, 450 dz.

CHEESE.—Bermuda, 200 lbs.; British Guiana, 4,120 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,248 lbs.; Chile, 122 lbs.; Colombia, 117 lbs.; Costa Rica, 10 lbs.; Cuba, 42,455 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 268 lbs.; England, 606,115 lbs.; French Guiana, 427 lbs.; Greece, 795 lbs.; Guatemala, 309 lbs.; Haiti, 934 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,634 lbs.; Mexico, 922 lbs.; Norway, 8,555 lbs.; Panama, 932 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,318 lbs.; Scotland, 77,958 lbs.; Spain, 2,122 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,994 lbs.; Venezuela, 88 lbs.



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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

49-1

THE
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Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association

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COMBATING ANIMAL DISEASE

The Federal government is constantly tightening the reins over its control of live animal shipments, with a view to hastening the day when animal disease shall be at a minimum. Economic conditions, especially as regards our meat supply, make stern measures more than ever imperative. Every animal lost by disease makes the meat problem that much more serious.

The government is now bringing this war against animal disease to a point where the States must act to finish up the campaign. The latest regulations tend in this direction. Hereafter cattle not intended for immediate slaughter cannot be moved from one State to another within the area quarantined, on account of the cattle tick, unless they are accompanied by a certificate of Federal inspection or dipping. In the case of cattle intended for slaughter, previous permission must be obtained from the proper authori-

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

ties of the State into which they are to be sent before the shipments can be made.

These requirements are laid down in new regulations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture which become effective July 1. They have been rendered advisable, it is explained, by the rapid extension of the work of tick eradication and by the movement to make this work a State instead of a county matter. The free areas which now exist in all of the tick-infested States must be protected from reinfection, and in those sections where eradication work is now in progress or about to be undertaken, the importation of ticky cattle is regarded as undesirable.

State regulations similar to this have been in effect in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Oklahoma for some time, the position of these States being that they already have all the cattle ticks they can afford to eradicate and do not care to import any from outside.

Another change in the regulations requires all cattle shipped interstate from the area quarantined for scabies to be accompanied by a certificate of Federal inspection or dipping. Hitherto such cattle have been allowed to go out uninspected, provided the cars were placarded "Uninspected Clean Cattle" and "Uninspected Exposed Cattle," as the case might be. The area under quarantine for scabies has been so greatly reduced by eradication work, however, that it is now possible to inspect all stock shipped from it and the former privilege of shipping without inspection is regarded as no longer necessary.

Still another change provides that swine shipped interstate for any purpose except immediate slaughter must have cleaned and disinfected cars. The object of this regulation is to provide an additional safeguard against the spread of hog cholera to breeding or feeding herds.

Millions a year have been lost by livestock owners through preventable animal diseases, and the same thing has caused meat packers millions more of loss due to condemnations for disease which should never have been necessary had the farmer been made to clean up long ago, as he should have done. The time has come when economic pressure will bring about what persuasion could not achieve before.

INVESTIGATE THE RAILROADS

Congress will be asked to direct the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate at once certain phases of the threatened interruption of railroad traffic of the country. Taking into consideration the fact that the demands concern not only some 300,000 employees in the four railroad brotherhoods, but affect every industry in the entire country, business men through a referendum of

the Chamber of Commerce of the United States by the largest vote ever cast by the affiliated organizations of the National Chamber have endorsed the proposal that the Interstate Commerce Commission go into the matter as soon as possible.

Through a joint resolution endorsed by the referendum, the commission will be asked to report to Congress as soon as practicable upon wages paid, with hours of service to each class of railroad employees and other relevant matters. According to the preliminary count given out by Elliot H. Goodwin, general secretary of the National Chamber, the majority was overwhelmingly in favor of the proposition, 981 votes for and only 30 opposed, each organization being allowed from one to ten votes, according to its membership. Participating in the vote were 364 organizations, representing 43 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii.

As relating to the controversy having to do with a shortening of the railroad hours of labor without corresponding decrease in pay, and for increased compensation for excess service performed, the Congressional resolution, which will be asked for by the National Chamber in compliance with the referendum vote, will direct the commission to go thoroughly into the question of minimum, maximum and average wage paid, with hours of service, to each class of railroad employees in the United States. And so far as they are comparable, it will be asked to study the minimum, maximum and average, with hours of service paid, in other industries where similar skill and risk are involved, the relation of wages to railroad revenues, the question of whether railroad revenues based on existing rates for transportation will admit of equally favorable terms of all classes of railroad employees, and any other matter in this connection that the commission may deem relevant.

Further, it would be the sense of Congress that the railway companies, their officers and employees should give their hearty support and co-operation to the Interstate Commerce Commission in its investigation, deferring pending controversies over questions at issue until that commission may be able to complete its investigations and make its report.

The National Chamber will now endeavor to carry out the program outlined in the referendum, which is to secure the introduction and passage of a joint resolution empowering and directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to make the investigation which has been called for. Meanwhile the labor organizations and the railroad officials fail to reach an agreement, and the calamity of a nation-wide railroad strike hangs like a sword of Damocles over the head of business.

June 17, 1916.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Armour & Company's branch house at Biddeford, Me., has been remodeled.

Work has been begun on the seed house for the Perkins Oil Company, Memphis, Tenn.

Contract has been awarded by Sulzberger & Sons Company for improving their plant at 140 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

It is reported that a new seed house will be erected by the Crescent Cotton Oil Company, at the Central avenue plant, Memphis, Tenn.

John Morrell & Company, Ottumwa, Iowa, have purchased a site in Philadelphia, Pa., and it is reported that a branch plant will be erected there.

The Missouri Food Packing Company, St. Louis, Mo., has been incorporated by R. J. Kirkwood, Lycius Robb, H. Sullivan and others. Capital, \$2,250.

The Cottonseed Oil Company of Texas, Dallas, Texas, has been incorporated by George Dashner, W. C. Barnes and W. W. Banks. Capital stock, \$135,000.

It is reported that contract has been awarded for the construction of the new pork packing plant for the Ogden Packing & Provision Company, Ogden, Utah.

The Tisdale Ranch Company, to buy and sell livestock of all kinds, has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware. Capital stock, \$300,000.

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Bassett Blakely, H. S. Fox, Jr., C. S. Settegast, T. J. Ewing, A. J. Binz and T. Martin have incorporated a company at Houston, Texas, with a capital stock of \$400,000, and will buy and sell cattle.

Robert Lide, J. M. Albergotti, J. T. Liles and others have organized the Orangeburg Packing Company, Orangeburg, S. C., with a capital stock of \$200,000, and will establish a packing plant at Orangeburg.

The Junction City Manufacturing Company, Junction City, Ga., has been organized with C. W. Moore as president; W. A. Blythe, treasurer, and W. R. Blythe, manager, and will establish a peanut oil mill at this point.

Greylock Packers, Inc., Troy, N. Y., to conduct a slaughterhouse business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$80,000 by D. Durston, of Troy, N. Y.; LaF. H. Mitchell, Schenectady, N. Y., and M. E. Weber, Cohoes, N. Y.

The Pauline Oil & Fertilizer Company, Pauline, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$6,000. The incorporators are: E. F. McWhirter as president and treasurer; S. T. D. Lancaster, vice-president, and Angus Morrow, secretary.

The Merritt Island Packing Company, Indianola, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000. The officers of the company are: President, C. L. Hill; vice-president, St. Clair Nisbet; secretary and treasurer, John E. Reed.

Plans are under consideration by the Cudahy Brothers Co. for additions and alterations to their plant at Milwaukee, Wis. It is reported that when these changes are completed the plant will have a capacity of handling 7,000 hogs per day.

MAY OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of May, 1916, was 8,834,364 lbs. uncolored and 259,002 lbs. colored, a total of 9,093,366 lbs. This was about half a million pounds less than the preceding month. Compared to a year ago, it was a million and a half pounds more. Production of renovated butter in Chicago in May totaled 635,369 lbs., little more than half that of the preceding month.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
May, 1915	7,576,414
June	6,686,267
July	6,170,701
August	6,379,572
September	6,862,642
October	8,417,380
November	8,025,175
December	8,914,978
January, 1916	8,132,537
February	8,629,735
March	10,159,141
April	9,741,393
May	9,093,366

CRUSHERS' GOVERNING COMMITTEE.

At the convention at Memphis last week the Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association elected the following members of the Association's governing committee by States:

Alabama—Cad Jones, Ozark; Ernest Lamar, Selma.

Arkansas—W. A. Iagrig, Little Rock; W. W. Boyd, Magnolia.

Georgia—P. D. McCarley, Atlanta; R. L. McMath, Americus.

Illinois—L. W. Zimmerman, Chicago; E. Kissling, Chicago.

Kentucky—Frank J. Fulton, Louisville; E. L. Gross, Louisville.

Louisiana—W. E. Jersey, New Orleans; M. C. Stockbridge, Ruston.

Mississippi—J. H. Petty, Indianola; E. Cahn, Meridian.

Missouri—H. Highfill, Caruthersville; J. A. Schwart, Kansas City.

New York—John Aspegren, New York; August Elbert, New York.

North Carolina—C. A. Johnson, Tarboro; W. H. Jasspon, Charlotte.

Ohio—Franklin Ives, Cincinnati; J. N. Macdonald, Cincinnati.

Oklahoma—R. K. Wootten, Chickasha; M. O. Crumpler, Ada.

South Carolina—W. B. West, Columbia; John Stevens, Kershaw.

Tennessee—J. H. DuBose, Memphis; J. H. McNeil, Memphis.

Texas—R. F. Crow, Houston; J. W. Simmons, Quanah; J. Webb Howell, Bryan; H. E. Rathborn, Victoria.

RAILROADS OVERCHARGE PACKERS.

Swift & Company have filed complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission to the effect that the Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany, and the Maine Central railroads overcharged them on carloads of fresh meat shipped from Boston to Bangor, Me., in May, 1912, and June and July, 1914. The complaint declares that they were charged the first-class rate of 35 cents per 100 pounds, whereas the maximum should have been no more than 25 cents. They paid \$445.40 on the overcharge, and ask reparation of \$122.32.



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Hartford City, Indiana

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Advance—Trading More Active—Hog Movement Moderate—Product Shipments Large—Demand Persistent.

The trading in the provision contract market has been heavy for the past few days and prices have advanced sharply from the low point. Ribs and lard have shown the most persistent strength. Pork has been rather irregular, and on Tuesday showed material reaction from the extreme advance. A good deal of the trading is of a speculative character, but the situation has been influenced by the actual demand for spot product and the continuation of good shipments from the interior packing points. The shipments for the distribution are large and the exports are large. The shipments from Chicago the past week were nearly 20,000,000 pounds of cured meats and 31,000,000 pounds of fresh meats, while the shipments of lard were 11,500,000 pounds. The shipments have been persistently heavy of late, and the shipments from the center since the beginning of the packing season have increased 104,000,000 pounds of meats, and have also increased 56,000,000 pounds of lard.

The exports the past week were large, amounting to 19,451,000 pounds of meats, and 12,540,000 pounds of lard. The increase in the total movement of meats for the season over last year has now reached the enormous total of 120,000,000 pounds, and the decrease

in the shipments of lard has nearly been wiped out. With the shipments of hog products from America supplying practically all the world's needs, there is no immediate prospect of any let up in the demand. While it is true that the shipments of meats from Australia are of fair volume and the shipments from the Argentine of beef are also of good volume, the availability of the American supply is so great that in the present condition of transportation there is no other meat or fat supply which can be so easily reached.

Another most important factor is the condition of business in this country. Labor is scarce everywhere, due to the great activity in all lines of industry, and this naturally means some increase in the consumption in all sections. The stocks of meats in the country are now 275,000,000 pounds at the leading points of accumulation, against 363,000,000 pounds last year, and the shipments from interior packing centers and the exports are in excess of last year. Very much depends on what the country does in the way of marketing hogs. Hogs have recovered somewhat from the recent decline. After selling at the extreme of the season, prices broke about \$1 per 100 pounds with the decline in the contract market, but have since shown partial recovery as the movement of hogs has not been as much as expected.

The average weight of hogs is still under last year and the preceding year. The average last week was 222 pounds at Chicago, against 229 pounds last year, and 235 pounds two years ago. The weights are much bet-

ter than they were last season, and the deficiency under last year much less than earlier in the season. The average prices for livestock during the past week at Chicago compared with the preceding week, and preceding years compare as follows:

	Hogs.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Last week.....	\$9.35	\$10.40	\$7.60	\$10.00
Previous week....	9.65	10.20	7.30	10.20
Cor. week, 1915....	7.60	8.75	5.75	9.35
Cor. week, 1914....	8.10	8.50	5.10	8.00
Cor. week, 1913....	8.75	8.30	5.30	7.25
Cor. week, 1912....	7.50	8.25	4.15	6.90
Cor. week, 1911....	6.20	6.10	3.80	5.90
Cor. week, 1910....	9.45	7.65	5.80	7.50

The question of the supply of hogs in the country and what the farmer will do, is a most important one. The relative price of livestock of all kinds and the relative price of feedstuffs is such that there is every inducement for an increase in the livestock supply in the country. Of course the increase in the stock of cattle is very slow. With the elimination of the apprehension over the foot-and-mouth disease, there will be inducement in the price of cattle which are now selling for \$2@4 a hundred higher than the corresponding period during the past six years to increase the total supply. This will hold good also in the case of sheep and lambs, which are selling at almost equal advances. Hogs are selling from \$1@3 a hundred higher than the average for the corresponding periods.

While this condition prevails as to the price of livestock, the price of feed stuffs is lower than last year, and the feed stuffs outlook is

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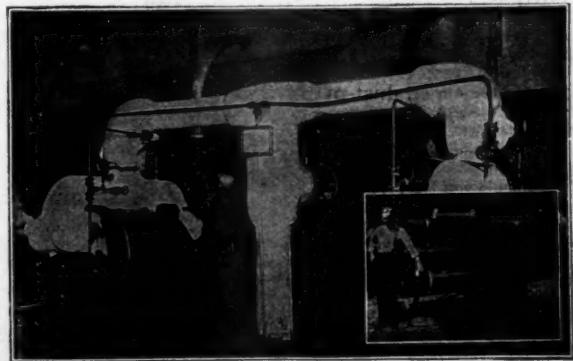
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CHICAGO



June 17, 1916.

very promising. The price of all feed stuffs is under last year, and the outlook suggests very large outturn. The last government report promised a big crop of hay and oats, with pasture conditions much better than usual, while the weather conditions for the first half of June have been so satisfactory that there is every reason for expecting a high condition of all feed stuffs on July 1. There have been a few complaints regarding corn, but recent advices have been more promising.

LARD.—The demand has been quiet, both for Western and compound lard. Prices are a little higher on Western, but trade is limited, and export demand is quiet. City steam, \$12.87½@13, nom.; Middle West, \$13.05@13.15, nom.; Western, \$13.30; refined Continent, \$13.90, nom.; South American, \$14.15, nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$15.15; compound, \$11.87@12.25.

PORK.—The situation is unchanged. Stocks are moderate, and offerings from the West are small. Trade is small owing to the high prices. Local demand for pork is quiet. Mess is quoted at \$25@25.25, nom.; clear, \$22.50@25.50, nom.; family, \$26@28.

BEEF.—There is a fair trade in barrel beef, which absorbs the offerings. The stocks are small, and with the strong position of cattle the tone of the market is very firm. Family, \$19@20, nom.; mess, \$17.50@18, nom.; packet, \$18@19, nom.; extra India mess, \$29@30.

SEE PAGE 28 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to June 14, 1916:

BACON.—Barbados, 120 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,353 lbs.; Brazil, 1,660 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,200 lbs.; British West Africa, 105 lbs.; British West Indies, 177 lbs.; Colombia, 207 lbs.; Costa Rica, 250 lbs.; Cuba, 152,624 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 35 lbs.; England, 3,295,132 lbs.; France, 349,869 lbs.; Haiti, 3,050 lbs.; Italy, 50,314 lbs.; Jamaica, 557 lbs.; Mexico, 981 lbs.; Nicaragua, 192 lbs.; Panama, 12,438 lbs.; Peru, 793 lbs.; San Domingo, 36 lbs.; Scotland, 178,714 lbs.; Siam, 240 lbs.; Spain, 349,869 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 643 lbs.; Venezuela, 200 lbs.

CURED HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Barbados, 498 lbs.; Bermuda, 4,981 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,580 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,905 lbs.; Colombia, 661 lbs.; Costa Rica, 202 lbs.; Cuba, 105,947 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,714 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 677 lbs.; Ecuador, 123 lbs.; England, 2,102,172 lbs.; France, 33,057 lbs.; French Guiana, 2,981 lbs.; French West

Indies, 143 lbs.; Greece, 1,400 lbs.; Guatemala, 269 lbs.; Haiti, 1,487 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,099 lbs.; Mexico, 3,382 lbs.; Panama, 2,823 lbs.; Peru, 2,647 lbs.; San Domingo, 3,121 lbs.; Spain, 3,011 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 3,990 lbs.; Venezuela, 3,599 lbs.

LARD.—Australia, 2,500 lbs.; Barbados, 980 lbs.; Brazil, 8,940 lbs.; British Guiana, 400 lbs.; British South Africa, 20,400 lbs.; British West Indies, 320 lbs.; Canary Islands, 26,600 lbs.; Chile, 8,000 lbs.; China, 1,008 lbs.; Colombia, 24,843 lbs.; Costa Rica, 4,880 lbs.; Cuba, 110,690 lbs.; Denmark, 5,618 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 1,671 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 3,486 lbs.; Ecuador, 2,105 lbs.; England, 3,796,788 lbs.; France, 839,427 lbs.; French Guiana, 7,400 lbs.; French West Indies, 140 lbs.; Haiti, 157,992 lbs.; Italy, 22,000 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,242 lbs.; Mexico, 4,500 lbs.; Netherlands, 461,735 lbs.; Panama, 1,401 lbs.; Peru, 16,250 lbs.; San Domingo, 12,800 lbs.; Scotland, 37,066 lbs.; Spain, 5,600 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 6,172 lbs.; Venezuela, 23,318 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—Barbados, 2,325 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,011 lbs.; British Guiana, 2,290 lbs.; British West Africa, 600 lbs.; British West Indies, 14,200 lbs.; Cuba, 122,430 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 378 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 450 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 1,346 lbs.; England, 614,634 lbs.; Guatemala, 185 lbs.; Haiti, 92,429 lbs.; Jamaica, 1,884 lbs.; Norway, 3,675 lbs.; Panama, 788 lbs.; Scotland, 525,137 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 158,393 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Australia, 75 gals.; England, 500 gals.; Haiti, 53 gals.; Italy, 1,675 gals.

FRESH PORK.—Bermuda, 1,138 lbs.; England, 264,355 lbs.; France, 9,000 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Barbados, 69,600 lbs.; Bermuda, 1,200 lbs.; Brazil, 200 lbs.; British Guiana, 600 lbs.; British West Indies, 4,300 lbs.; Cuba, 6,059 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 5,000 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 3,000 lbs.; England, 159,000 lbs.; France, 28,500 lbs.; French Guiana, 51,600 lbs.; Haiti, 29,600 lbs.; Honduras, 500 lbs.; Jamaica, 19,550 lbs.; Panama, 200 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,000 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 9,300 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—Barbados, 10 lbs.; British Guiana, 41 lbs.; Canary Islands, 106 lbs.; Cuba, 2,000 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 20 lbs.; England, 99,928 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 200 lbs.

SAUSAGE.—Bermuda, 369 lbs.; British Guiana, 300 lbs.; British South Africa, 165 lbs.; British West Indies, 10 lbs.; Colombia, 825 lbs.; Costa Rica, 50 lbs.; Cuba, 40,599 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 100 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 590 lbs.; England, 33,657 lbs.; France, 162,050 lbs.; French Guiana, 200 lbs.; Haiti, 3,839 lbs.; Mexico, 120 lbs.; Panama, 1,500 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,859 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 650 lbs.; Venezuela, 216 lbs.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, June 8, 1916, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil Bags.	Cottonseed Bbls.	Cake. Pkgs.	Oil. Putter. Bags.	Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Pkgs.	Lard. Rbls.	Tes. and Pkgs.
Saint George, Liverpool.....				647					200	
St. Paul, Liverpool.....				1290					3000	
Orduna, Liverpool.....				2543		50		522	4950	
Theodor William, Liverpool.....	2368			350						
Thorsa, Liverpool.....				51				425	1593	
Mongolia, London.....				447					909	
Bloemersdyk, Rotterdam.....	1371									
Maartensdyk, Rotterdam.....		500						1250		
Beukelsdyk, Rotterdam.....	2425							1167		
Yessel, Rotterdam.....	10974									
Zyldyk, Amsterdam.....	7352									
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen.....	10085									
Louisiana, Copenhagen.....	2345									
Kristianiafjord, Bergen.....							545	350	75	
Ageron, Havre.....								500	12750	
Brinkburn, Havre.....		300								
Chorley, Havre.....			3950							
Chicago, Bordeaux.....		2747					70			
Alston, Bordeaux.....			9861							
Kronstad, Bordeaux.....		295					160	2000		
Ille de la Reunion Marseilles.....		145					171	305		
San Georgio, Genoa.....		50								
Total.....	36920	800		22385	545	400	75	4265	25707	

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to June 14, 1916:

BEEF, PICKLED AND OTHER CURED.—Barbados, 12,800 lbs.; Bermuda, 500 lbs.; British Guiana, 103,500 lbs.; British West Indies, 400 lbs.; Chile, 200 lbs.; Colombia, 400 lbs.; Costa Rica, 700 lbs.; Cuba, 500 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 151,000 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 852 lbs.; England, 329,690 lbs.; France, 115,200 lbs.; French Guiana, 9,350 lbs.; Haiti, 5,100 lbs.; Jamaica, 16,014 lbs.; Mexico, 1,040 lbs.; Panama, 13,300 lbs.; San Domingo, 100 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 85,926 lbs.

FRESH BEEF.—Pernambuco, 27,894 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,000 lbs.; British West Indies, 664 lbs.; England, 2,311,515 lbs.; Jamaica, 508 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, 23,300 lbs.; British Guiana, 500 lbs.; British West Indies, 10,250 lbs.; Colombia, 90 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 125 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 370 lbs.; France, 161,470 lbs.; Greece, 7,600 lbs.; Guatemala, 2,000 lbs.; Haiti, 5,015 lbs.; Jamaica, 625 lbs.; Panama, 920 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—British West Indies, 2,100 lbs.; Costa Rica, 2,340 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; England, 78,931 lbs.; France, 135,781 lbs.; Greece, 160,632 lbs.; Haiti, 1,513 lbs.; Jamaica, 2,700 lbs.; Netherlands, 327,395 lbs.; Norway, 34,925 lbs.

FROM BALTIMORE.—Netherlands, 348,068 lbs.

OLEO STOCK.—France, 45,448 lbs.; Netherlands, 64,740 lbs.

STEARINE.—Bolivia, 67,200 lbs.; British India, 30,300 lbs.; Colombia, 32,460 lbs.; Costa Rica, 6,645 lbs.; Cuba, 12,975 lbs.; Italy, 149 lbs.; Peru, 10,436 lbs.; Salvador, 30,061 lbs.; Venezuela, 33,000 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS.—Greece, 4,000 gals.

TALLOW.—Barbados, 150 lbs.; Brazil, 26,829 lbs.; British India, 20,000 lbs.; Chile, 2,220 lbs.; Colombia, 4,104 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,100 lbs.; Cuba, 14,713 lbs.; Dutch West Indies, 347 lbs.; France, 169,879 lbs.; Jamaica, 120 lbs.; Panama, 50,130 lbs.; Spain, 4,480 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 2,049 lbs.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending June 10, 1916, with comparisons:

To—	Week ending June 10, 1916.	Week ending June 12, 1915.	From Nov. 1, '15, to June 10, 1916.
United Kingdom.....	120	216	11,027
Continent.....	75	15	3,344
So. & Cen. Am.	230	389	14,666
West Indies.....	848	944	34,558
Br. No. Am. Col.	22	184	11,748
Other countries.....	73	.....	784
Total.....	1,377	1,608	76,160

To—	Week ending June 10, 1916.	MEATS, LBS.
United Kingdom.....	8,610,775	17,012,325
Continent.....	10,010,550	3,060,200
So. & Cen. Am.	23,283	10,156
West Indies.....	522,208	104,542
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	.....	383,920
Other countries.....	8,741	.....
Total.....	19,175,557	20,187,223

To—	Week ending June 10, 1916.	LARD, LBS.
United Kingdom.....	8,918,706	4,219,760
Continent.....	2,423,300	936,000
So. & Cen. Am.	403,644	663,065
West Indies.....	778,299	412,567
Br. No. Am. Col.	600	16,208,762
Other countries.....	15,700	513,583
Total.....	12,540,249	1,406,367

To—	Week ending June 10, 1916.	RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs. Lard, lbs.
New York.....	555	13,521,057 5,556,549
Boston.....	22	892,500 600
Philadelphia.....	.....	233,000 126,600
New Orleans.....	500	..... 820,000
Montreal.....	.....	4,529,000 293,000
Mobile.....	.....	..... 52,000
St. John, N. B. ....	.....	..... 5,692,000
Total week.....	1,377	19,175,557 12,540,249
Previous week	1,281	24,706,908 11,434,069
Two weeks ago.....	1,216	23,148,103 8,864,530
Cor. week last yr.....	1,098	20,187,223 6,171,592

To—	Nov. 1, '15.	Same time last year.	Changes.
Pork, lbs.....	15,232,000	12,491,400	2,740,600
Meats, lbs.....	539,616,738	442,090,430	117,526,328
Lard, lbs.....	340,801,854	354,335,836	18,538,982

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

The tallow market has been quiet this week, but barely steady. Following the break of last week there was less demand even at the decline, and the tone of the market was unsettled. Claims are being made that stocks have accumulated to some extent, and there is disposition to hesitate, owing to the unsettled market in greases and the influence on the soap trade of the decline in soya bean oil. The decline in glycerine and the quieter market for that article has had a good deal of influence on the entire fat situation, as it has removed one of the strong factors in the advance. The local market is showing consideration hesitation, and buyers seem disposed to await a more settled state of affairs. The foreign market was lower this week. The London auction sales report was that 1,002 casks were offered, of which 839 were sold at a decline of 6d. for the week. City tallow was quoted at 9c. and specials at 9½c.

OLEO OIL.—Trade has been very quiet, with the market barely steady. Extras are quoted at 14½c. and medium at 13½c.

OLEOSTEARINE.—The market has been dull and heavy. Some sales were made at 10¾c., but with this demand satisfied there was but little evidence of demand, and prices were quoted later at 10½c.

SEE PAGE 28 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PALM OIL.—The market is dull and easier. The demand is very quiet, and to sell, concessions have been made. Prime red, spot, 12c.; to arrive, —; Lagos, spot, 13c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 17c.

PEANUT OIL.—The market is quiet, with the tone easier with other oils. Prices are quoted at 70@75c.

CORN OIL.—The market is dull and lower. Demand has been quiet at the decline and without feature. Prices at 9@9½c., nom.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is dull and rather heavy. Prices at the West and on the Coast are low, but local prices have been under less pressure. Spot is quoted at 8½@8¾c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Trading is light, with values holding about steady. For 20 cold test, 103@105; 30 do., 97@100; water white, 98.

COCONUT OIL.—The market was quiet

and a little lower. Demand is moderate, and to sell values are lower, but the holdings are small, and it is very difficult to get supplies from abroad. Prices are quoted: Ceylon, 15@15½; Chartini, 16@17; prime kernel, 17. **GREASES.**—The market is dull and easier. The break in glycerine has affected both grease and tallow. Demand is light, and the tone of the market unsettled. Yellow, 8¾@9½c., nom.; bone, 8½@9¾c., nom; house, 8½@9c.

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled nothing, compared to 33,501 quarters for export last week and nothing two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled nothing, compared to 9,688 carcasses for export last week. Arrivals included 7,783 bags of dried blood, 118 bbls. of sinews and 281 casks of tallow from South America.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to June 16, 1916, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 18,422 quarters; to the Continent, 763 quarters; to the United States, none. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 68,288 quarters; to the Continent, 306 quarters; to the United States, none.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending June 9, 1916, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 1,194,347 pounds, the average value, according to estimates from the manifests, being 12½ cents per pound. The previous week's imports totaled 39,861 pounds and averaged 15 cents per pound.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver-	Glas-	Rotter-	Copen-
	pool,	gow,	dam,	hagen,
Beef, tierces	2.00	2.00	250c.	250c.
Pork, barrels	2.00	2.00	250c.	250c.
Bacon	2.00	2.00	250c.	250c.
Canned meats	2.00	2.00	250c.	250c.
Lard tierces	2.00	2.00	250c.	250c.
Tallow	2.00	2.00	250c.	250c.
Cottonseed oil	9.00	10.00	250c.	250c.
Oil Cake	1.00	1.00	160c.	160c.
Butter	2.00	2.50	300c.	300c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, June 15.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams.—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16¼c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16c.

Skinned Hams.—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 16¾c.

Picnic Hams.—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 11½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 11c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11c.

Clear Bellies.—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 17c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, June 15.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 19c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 17½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 17c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 15c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 17c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16@16½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 18½c.; city steam lard, 13c.; city dressed hogs, 13c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 15c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13c.; skinned shoulders, 12½c.; boneless butts, 15½c.; Boston butts, 14c.; Neck ribs, 3@4c.; spareribs, 10½@11c.; lean trimmings, 14c.; regular trimmings, 9½@10c.; kidneys, 6c.; tails, 6@7c.; livers, 2@3c.; snouts, 4½c.; pig tongues, 12c.

Are you in need of a competent employee in some branch of your business? You can get him by using the "Wanted" column on page 48.

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

Office and Warehouse

383 West Street

New York City

CAUSTIC SODA

COCOANUT OIL

TALLOW

GREASE

SODA ASH

PALM OIL

STEARINE

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending June 15, 1916, and for the period since September 1, 1915, were:

From New York—	Week ending June 15, 1916.	Since Sept. 1, 1915.	West Indies	82	7,771
Africa	—	5,373	Total	5,160	319,335
Algiers, Algeria	—	1,310	From New Orleans—		
Algon Bay, Cape Colony	—	24	Bocas del Toro, Panama	—	100
Auckland, N. Z.	—	238	Christiania, Norway	—	82,635
Australia	—	2,168	Copenhagen, Denmark	—	2,000
Barbados, W. I.	—	796	Frontera, Mexico	—	329
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	4	Genoa, Italy	—	25
Bergen, Norway	—	4,940	Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,388
Bermuda	—	453	Gothenberg, Sweden	—	15,550
Bordeaux, France	—	2,140	Havana, Cuba	200	3,500
Brazil	—	1,955	Havre, France	—	4,420
Buenaventura, Colombia	—	29	Liverpool, England	—	4,050
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	1,010	Manchester, England	—	3,250
Caibarien, Cuba	—	14	Marseilles, France	—	4,399
Calcutta, India	—	5	Progreso, Mexico	—	458
Canada	—	5	Rotterdam, Holland	2,000	14,500
Cape Haitien, Haiti	75	359	Santiago, Cuba	—	100
Cape Town, Africa	—	561	Tampico, Mexico	—	200
Cartagena, Colombia	—	7	Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	932
Central America	5	591	Total	2,200	117,836
Cette, France	—	900	From Detroit—		
Christiania, Norway	—	260	Canada	2,536	51,576
Colon, Panama	—	1,246	Total	2,536	51,576
Columbia, Br. Columbia	—	95	From Buffalo—		
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	22,142	Canada	3	8,188
Cristobal, Panama	—	38	Total	3	8,188
Cuba	398	5,722	From all other ports—		
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	14	Mexico	2	6
Demerara, Br. Guiana	—	258	Total	2	6
Genoa, Italy	—	10,244	Recapitulation—		
Georgetown, Br. Guiana	—	47	Week ending Sept. 1, Since period, June 15 1915.		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,000	Bbls. Bbls. Bbls.		
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	1,000	From New York	5,160	319,335
Guatemala, C. A.	—	3	From New Orleans	2,200	117,836
Halifax, N. S.	—	30	From Galveston	—	7,029
Havana, Cuba	—	548	From Baltimore	—	2,024
Havre, France	300	12,005	From Philadelphia	—	1,056
Hull, England	—	100	From Savannah	—	9,531
Kingston, W. I.	—	790	From Norfolk and		
Kobe, Japan	—	143	Newport News	—	4,698
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	5	From Boston	—	2
Le Pallice, France	—	60	From San Francisco	—	221
Leith, Scotland	—	100	From Mobile	—	3,440
Liverpool, England	—	7,875	From Detroit	2,536	51,576
London, England	—	28,125	From Buffalo	3	8,188
Lyttleton, N. Z.	—	15	From St. Lawrence	317	9,283
Macoris, S. D.	—	47	From Dakota	121	4,585
Malmö, Sweden	—	4,300	From Vermont	1	34
Manchester, England	—	16,008	From all other ports	2	6
Marseilles, France	250	42,716	Total	10,340	533,989
Matanzas, W. I.	—	126			715,510
Melbourne, Australia	—	85	♦		
Mexico	—	938	♦		
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	436	SOUTHERN MARKETS		
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	5,041	Atlanta.		
Naples, Italy	—	375	(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)		
Nassau, Bahamas	—	2	Atlanta, Ga., June 15, 1916.—Crude cottonseed oil, 68c., no trading. Cottonseed meal, \$28.50 Atlanta; practically nothing doing. Hulls about exhausted, \$17 asked.		
Nipe, Cuba	—	57	—		
Oran, Algeria	—	3,200	Memphis.		
Para, Brazil	—	24	(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)		
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	183	Memphis, Tenn., June 15, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil higher at 71½c. Prime 7½ per cent. meal, \$27@27.50. Hulls unchanged.		
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	214	—		
Piraeus, Greece	—	1,345	New Orleans.		
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	3	(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)		
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	22	New Orleans, La., June 15, 1916.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 71c.; stocks practically exhausted. Prime meal, 7½ per cent., \$28.50. Prime, 7½ per cent. loose cake, \$26.50; 7 per cent., \$24.50; all short ton, shipside, here. Hulls weaker at \$15.25, loose, \$17.25 sacked.		
Port Limon, C. R.	—	145			
Port Maria, W. I.	—	17			
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	28			
Progreso, Mexico	—	81			
Puerto, Mexico	—	47			
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	89			
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	—	214			
Rotterdam, Holland	3,500	86,562			
St. Johns, N. F.	—	385			
St. Thomas, W. I.	—	495			
Sanchez, San Dom.	—	293			
San Domingo, S. D.	49	1,486			
Santiago, Cuba	—	1,245			
Santos, Brazil	—	429			
South American ports	498	28,224			
Sydney, Australia	—	101			
Tampico, Mexico	—	65			
Trinidad, Island of	—	326			
Valparaiso, Chile	—	1,170			
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	293			

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Asprey & Co.)

New York, June 15, 1916.—The market during the past week showed almost daily declines. The slack consuming trade, together with fair offerings of nearby crude, and the weak grease, tallow, glycerine and competing oils situation, caused holders of cotton oil to lose faith and unload their holdings.

Tallow has declined from 11c. to 9½c. asked; glycerine from 60c. to 43c. asked. Foreign competing oils have also declined in the same proportion. The foregoing are probably the main reasons for the lower cotton oil market. The fact that stocks of oil in the country are considered light, and the firm lard situation, prevented the market from following the foregoing commodities to the same proportion. While stocks of old crop oil may possibly not be overburdensome, still if the consuming trade continues on its present scale they may be more than ample to take care of this trade.

Cotton crop conditions from all reports seem to be favorable at the moment. This fact also is having a depressing influence on the market. Prevailing prices for the new crop deliveries look high in comparison to other years, but at the same time are selling at a considerable discount under the old crop deliveries. Considering, however, that the new season is gradually getting nearer, and offerings of new oil bound to increase, and with the New York market at the moment virtually the only outlet, we doubt whether same can be absorbed here at present prices, and offerings are bound to increase daily.

Close June 7. Close June 14.

	Bid.	Asked.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
June	\$11.02	\$11.10	\$11.00	\$10.90	\$10.90	\$10.00
July	10.90	10.93	10.93	10.62	10.62	10.63
Sept.	10.90	10.92	10.88	10.62	10.64	10.65
Oct.	10.02	10.03	10.03	8.98	9.73	9.75
Nov.	9.21	9.23	9.23	8.85	8.85	8.87
Dec.	9.08	9.10	9.09	8.75	8.72	8.75

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Exports of cottonseed oil by customs districts for the month of April are reported by the government as follows, with totals compared: New York, 28,081 bbls.; New Orleans, 11,666 bbls.; Georgia, 3,027 bbls.; Michigan, 2,536 bbls.; Buffalo, 3 bbls.; Dakota, 121 bbls.; St. Lawrence, 317 bbls.; Laredo, 1 bbl.; Eagle Pass, 1 bbl.; Vermont, 1 bbl. Total, April, 1916, 45,754 bbls.; April, 1915, 114,063 bbls. Total, September-April, 1915-16, 592,006 bbls.; same period, 1914-15, 648,565 bbls.; same period, 1913-14, 430,015 bbls.

GIVES RATES ON PEANUT MEAL.

By authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the lines carrying cottonseed meal and cake from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and other Southern points to Eastern, Western and other points may charge the same rates on peanut meal and cake.

COTTON OIL CONVENTIONS.

Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Tybee Island, Ga., June 19, 20 and 21.

North Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Raleigh, N. C., June 21 and 22.

South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Atlantic Beach, Fla., June 27, 28 and 29. Atlantic Beach Hotel.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Prices Irregular—Spot Oil Scarce—Demand Light—No Tenders—Crop News Favorable—New Crop Offerings Limited.

The cottonseed oil situation is developing a condition where interest seems to be lessening in the old crop positions, and beginning to drift to the new. Operations in the old crop months appear to be to a certain extent evening up of contracts rather than the making of fresh commitments. This situation is undoubtedly due to the fact that the small supply of old oil makes a condition where there is likely to be a small available quantity of oil on which to base new trade, and there is therefore a growing disposition to watch the developments in the new crop positions.

Prices for oil are high, although they have shown a decline from the high level of the season of about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound, nevertheless the relative price compared with other oils and fats, excepting lard, has been changing adversely to the oil position. The principal exception to this is lard, which has recently shown a strong upward tendency and has recovered about half of the decline from the high level of the season. This has brought the position of spot lard at New York around 13@13 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., while the price of compound lard is 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

The declines in other competing fats have been pronounced. Tallow has shown a pronounced decline from the high level of the reason of about 1c. per pound, and there has

been a good deal of pressure, even at the decline. This situation has arisen apparently from the fact that there was more tallow available than had been anticipated. Greases have declined with tallow, and the demand has been quite unsatisfactory, even at the lower prices. Foreign oils have also weakened. Declines in cocoanut and palm oils have not been so important or influential, as these oils are still in very scarce supply owing to the conditions of importation, but soya bean oil has shown a marked reaction. Supplies of this oil have increased in quite a marked way, due evidently to the fact that the great number of vessels going to Vladivostok from the Pacific Coast, as well as the Atlantic, have made an immense amount of return freight room, and this has resulted in quite marked increase in importations of the Manchurian oil. There has also been a considerable increase in the importations of Chinese oils, and all this supply has naturally come in competition from the manufacturing side, at least with cottonseed oil.

Whether these conditions will be sufficient to change the entire character of the market or not, is one of the problems which is immediately before the trade. The relatively high price of lard should make for an increase in the distribution of compound lard, but on the other hand the big discounts for other fats under cottonseed oil will naturally restrict the demand for cottonseed oil wherever the cheaper oils can be substituted.

The decline in ocean freights has caused some expectations of an increase in the for-

sign movement of oil. The exports this season have decreased 153,000 barrels, which is not in proportion to the decrease in the output of the crop and means that there will either be a very great scarcity of domestic oil developed this season or else there has been a very important falling off in the domestic distribution so far, which is possibly true.

The lack of statistics in the cottonseed oil trade, excepting the receipts at leading points, the exports and the crush make a condition which is not satisfactory to a great many interests, and the reports from Washington that the bill has been reported on favorably to give comprehensive statistics on the product and distribution of stocks of oil from time to time, the same as is now given for cotton, is welcomed.

Reports received by the trade on the prospects of the cotton crop are quite favorable. Good progress is reported for the crop, and the tendency is to look for a gain in the total production commensurate with the increase in acreage at least, while there is hope that the yield per acre will be of more normal volume. As yet there is very little interest shown in new crop oil. There is some speculative selling of oil by the South, but the volume of selling is yet small. There appears to be disposition to wait for a better knowledge of crop indications, but with the level of prices high there is some disposition to take advantage of the high quotations. Some selling of new crop oil was reported the middle of the week by the South,

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San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

KENTUCKY REFINERY COMPANY

Cotton Seed Oil

LOUISVILLE, KY.

and with speculative liquidation in old crop months, values weakened, but crop crude was quoted at 65c. for the first week in September and 64c. for all September.

Closing prices, Saturday, June 10, 1916.—Spot, \$10.70@11.10; June, \$10.75@10.97; July, \$10.74@10.75; August, \$10.75@10.76; September, \$10.76@10.77; October, \$9.87@9.88; November, \$9.04@9.06; December, \$8.91@8.92; January, \$8.95@8.97. Futures closed unchanged to 4 higher. Sales were: August, 1,200, \$10.75@10.74; September, 2,600, \$10.76@10.72; October, 700, \$9.87@9.80; November, 2,100, \$9.04@8.99; December, 1,100, \$8.91@8.90. Total sales, 7,300 bbls. Good off, \$10.50; off, \$10.25; reddish off, \$10; winter, \$11; summer, \$11; prime crude, S. E., \$9.40, nom.

Closing prices, Monday, June 12, 1916.—Spot, \$10.80@11.10; June, \$10.80@11.05; July, \$10.72@10.75; August, \$10.72@10.74; September, \$10.73@10.75; October, \$9.85@9.86; November, \$8.99@9.01; December, \$8.87@8.91; January, \$8.88@8.90. Futures closed at 5 higher to 7 lower. Sales were: June, 500, \$11@10.90; July, 1,500, \$10.82@10.76; August, 2,300, \$10.84@10.73; September, 2,100, \$10.83@10.73; October, 2,200, \$9.94@9.85; November, 4,200, \$9.06@9; December, 100, \$8.94; January, 200, \$8.93@8.90. Total sales, 13,100 bbls. Good off, \$10@11; off, \$10@11; reddish off, \$10@11; winter, \$10.80@11.40; summer, \$11.25@11.75; prime crude, S. E., \$9.40, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, June 13, 1916.—Spot, \$10.75; June, \$10.75; July, \$10.76@10.78; August, \$10.77@10.79; September, \$10.78@10.79; October, \$9.87@9.89; November, \$8.99@9; December, \$8.86@8.88; January, \$8.86@8.90. Futures closed at 5 lower to 5 higher. Sales were: July, 6,000, \$10.76@10.74; August, 6,000, \$10.85@10.75; September, 4,300, \$10.84@10.75; October, 1,200, \$9.90@9.86; November, 2,700, \$9.03@8.98; December, 500, \$8.85@8.82; January, 100, \$8.88. Total sales, 21,400 bbls. Good off, \$10.40; off, \$10.30@11; reddish off, \$10.20@11; winter, \$10.75@11.50; summer, \$11@11.50; prime crude, S. E., \$9.33 sales.

SEE PAGE 28 FOR LATER MARKETS.

Closing prices, Wednesday, June 14, 1916.—Spot, \$10.90; June, \$10.90; July, \$10.82@10.63; August, \$10.64@10.65; September, \$10.64@10.65; October, \$9.73@9.75; November, \$8.85@8.87; December, \$8.72@8.75; January, \$8.73@8.76. Futures closed at 13 to 14 lower. Sales were: July, 3,700, \$10.75@10.62; August, 3,900, \$10.73@10.60; September, 6,400, \$10.75@10.62; October, 3,400, \$9.86@9.74; November, 1,000, \$9@8.85; December, 200, \$8.80. Total sales, 18,600 bbls. Good off, \$10.25; off, \$10; reddish off, \$10; winter, \$10.50@11.50; summer, \$11@11.50; prime crude, S. E., \$9.27 sales.

Closing prices, Thursday, June 15, 1916.—Spot, \$10.60; June, \$10.60@10.86; July, \$10.61@10.62; August, \$10.62@10.63; September, \$10.62@10.64; October, \$9.68@9.69; November, \$8.79@8.81; December, \$8.64@8.66; January, \$8.66@8.68. Futures closed at 1 to 8 lower. Sales were: July, 4,000, \$10.70@10.61; August, 1,400, \$10.69@10.62; September, 5,600, \$10.70@10.63; October, 3,100, \$9.78@9.69; November, 2,100, \$8.90@8.79; December, 400, \$8.69@8.65; January, 2,700, \$8.73@8.65. Total sales, 19,300. Good off, \$10; off, \$10; reddish off, \$10; winter, \$11@11.50; summer, \$11@11.50; prime crude, S. E., \$9.27.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS RULES.

(Continued from page 17.)

weighers are required to put a distinguishing mark on the barrels stripped, such mark to be shown on the weight certificate.

SOAP STOCK.

RULE 8—Sec. 1—Soap stock must be a product of the refining of crude cottonseed oil, and all sales thereof, unless otherwise agreed upon by seller and buyer, are made upon a basis of 50 per cent. fatty acid, not to fall below 40 per cent.; if containing less than 40 per cent. fatty acid, soap stock shall not be considered merchantable and may be rejected. Delivery to be made in merchantable packages or tank cars.

Soap stock shall be drawn for at 80 per cent. of the invoice, unless analysis of the seller accompanies invoice; said analysis to be signed by the chemist; in which case draft shall be made for the amount indicated by the shipper's analysis.

Sec. 2—Acidified soap stock must be a product of completely acidified soap stock, thoroughly settled, and all sales thereof, unless otherwise agreed upon by seller and buyer, are to be made upon a basis of 95 per cent. total fatty acid, and not to fall below 85 per cent.; if containing less than 85 per cent. fatty acid, acidified soap stock shall not be considered merchantable as such and may be rejected; deliveries to be made in merchantable packages or tank cars; when in tank cars, said cars must be equipped with steam coils.

Acidified soap stock shall be drawn for at 90 per cent. of the invoice unless analysis of the seller accompanies invoice; said analysis to be signed by the chemist, in which case, draft shall be made for the amount indicated by the shipper's analysis.

A contract tank car of soap stock or acidified soap stock shall be 60,000 pounds if sold loose, or, if sold in barrels, 400 pounds net to the barrel, unless otherwise specified. And the settlement of each car shall be considered as a distinct contract by itself, so far as quality and weights are concerned.

Analysis furnished by either buyer or seller shall be, if requested, sworn to by the chemist making same, and shall state the method employed and the number of check tests run and the result of each.

When soap stock or acidified soap stock is sampled at shipping point by an association official Inspector, or representative (s) of buyer and seller, settlement shall be made on the mean test between seller's and buyer's

chemists, but if difference is greater than 1 per cent., final settlement shall be made on the mean of the analysis of agreed outside chemist and nearest analysis thereto.

In any case, where sampling is done other than as above, and in the event of difference beyond 1 per cent., the matter may be arbitrated and buyer's sample drawn at destination according to last paragraph of Rule 35, together with sample furnished buyer by seller and seller's original loading sample shall have consideration by the arbitration committee.

The total fatty acids in soap stock and acidified soap stock, to be determined by the association's official method.

Sec. 3—Contracts; settlement of contracts for soap stock or acidified soap stock, loose or in barrels, shall be made on the basis of 400 pounds net to the barrel, if in barrels, or 375 pounds to the barrel if in tank cars.

COTTONSEED CAKE.

RULE 9—Sec. 1—Cottonseed cake is a product of the cottonseed only, composed principally of the kernel, with such portion of the fibre or hull and oil as may be left in the course of manufacture, and shall be graded and classed as follows:

Sec. 2—Choice cottonseed cake must be bright yellow in color, sweet in odor, friable in texture, not burnt in cooking, free from excess of lint, and shall contain not less than either 8 per cent. of ammonia, or 47 per cent. of combined protein and fat.

Sec. 3—Prime cottonseed cake must be of good color, yellowish, not brown or reddish, sweet in odor, firm but not flinty in texture, free from excess of lint, and shall contain not less than either 7 1/2 per cent. of ammonia, or 43 per cent. of combined protein and fat.

Sec. 4—Sound cottonseed cake must be of good color, not brown or reddish, sweet in odor, firm but not flinty in texture, free from excess of lint and shall contain not less than either 7 per cent. of ammonia or 40 per cent. of combined protein and fat.

Sec. 5—Cottonseed cake not coming up to contract analysis shall be of good delivery if within one-quarter of 1 per cent. of ammonia, or within 1 1/4 per cent. of combined fat and protein, guaranteed by contract or of sale sample, but the settlement price shall be reduced at the rate of one-tenth of contract price for each 1 per cent. and proportionately for fractions of deficiency in ammonia, or one forty-seventh, one forty-third or one fortieth, as the case may be, for deficiency in protein and fat.

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Will be pleased to quote prices on all grades of Refined Cotton Seed in barrels or loose in buyers or sellers tank cars, f. o. b. refinery or delivered anywhere in this country or Europe.

Where cake is sold on sample, to be a good delivery it must reasonably conform to the sale sample in color and texture and analysis.

Sec. 6—On contracts for cottonseed cake, either loose or in sacks, shipment of 1 per cent. more or less than the weights specified shall be taken as fulfillment of contract.

Sec. 7—No claim for deficiency of protein and fat combined, or of ammonia shall be made by buyers, unless the deficiency shall exceed one-half of one unit of protein and fat combined, or one-tenth of one unit of ammonia.

Sec. 8—Screened cracked cake shall be made from cottonseed cake according to grade as provided and sold; shall be reasonably free from meal, and be well prepared and screened in pieces ranging in size from that of a grain of corn to two inches in diameter, and shall be reasonably free from large pieces or slabs of cake which cannot be fed to cattle without further preparation.

Weights.

RULE 10—Sec. 1—A ton of cottonseed cake is 2,000 pounds, and a carload of cottonseed cake is 20 tons, unless otherwise specified.

Sec. 2—A ton of cracked cottonseed cake is 2,000 pounds, gross weight. A sack of cracked cottonseed cake is 100 pounds gross or 99 pounds net weight, and all transactions in this commodity are to be governed by rules applying to cottonseed cake.

Sec. 3—Packages—Cottonseed cake, unless otherwise specified, shall be packed in good, strong, sound bags, either new or second-hand, at the option of the seller, unless specified in contract. Packages must be well sewed and in good shipping order and bear a shipping mark or brand.

Sec. 4—In case of shipment of carload lots or over, the official port inspector or sworn weigher, at points where there is no official port inspector, after delivery to buyer, may re-weigh the shipment (but if weighed on track scales, actual gross, tare and net weights must be given, and certificates so taken and properly sworn to shall determine weight in all cases where cake is sold "delivered" or "weights guaranteed at destination," provided the shipment is not broken in transit).

Sec. 5—In case of loss in weight, of more than one-half of one per cent. the expense of weighing shall be paid by the seller, but in case the weights are found to be correct, or under-weighed, or within one-half of one per cent. of invoice weight, the cost shall be paid by the buyer, and the seller shall be paid for the excess weight so determined.

Sec. 6—Weight of loose cake at destination shall be determined by weighing each carload separately on track scale by weighing each car both before and after unloading, showing gross, tare and net weights by a sworn weigher as provided in Sec. 4 of this rule, and any claim for loss in weight, to be entitled to consideration, must be accompanied by certificates of the Association's Official Inspector, or sworn weigher where the association has no official inspector, that

the empty car was thoroughly swept and cleaned of all small pieces and cake dust and sweepings, and such small pieces and dust counted in the net weights and that the car was free and uncoupled when weighed. When cake is sold and sacked at American destination and weighed after sacking, actual weight of sacks to be deducted and no claim shall be made unless the loss in weight exceeds one-half of one per cent.

(NOTE.—Weights on small scales may have consideration only where cake is routed and arrives at destination over a railroad having no track scale facilities.)

Sec. 7—Upon request of the seller in writing and accompanying the invoice, buyer shall be required to notify seller by wire, confirmed by letter, when gross weight taken at destination indicates a loss exceeding 500 pounds, and the seller shall have 48 hours in which to examine the case and car shall be held without unloading during this time. (It being understood that in order to secure the benefit of this, shipper must notify buyer by wire of his intentions within five business hours of receipt of notice of loss.) This does not apply where the association has an official weigher and inspector.

COTTONSEED MEAL.

RULE 11—Sec. 1—Cottonseed meal is a product of the cottonseed only, composed principally of the kernel, with such portion of the fibre or hull and oil as may be left in the course of manufacture, and shall be graded and classed as follows:

Sec. 2—Choice Cottonseed meal must be finely ground, not necessarily bolted, perfectly sound and sweet in odor, yellow, free from excess of lint and by analysis must contain at least either 8 per cent. of ammonia, or 47 per cent. of combined protein and fat.

Sec. 3—Prime cottonseed meal must be finely ground, not necessarily bolted, of sweet odor, reasonably bright in color, yellow, not brown or reddish, free from excess of lint, and by analysis must contain at least either 7½ per cent. of ammonia or 43 per cent. of combined protein and fat.

Sec. 4—Good cottonseed meal must be finely ground, not necessarily bolted, of sweet odor, reasonably bright in color and by analysis must contain at least either 7 per cent. of ammonia, or 40 per cent. of combined protein and fat.

Sec. 5—Ordinary cottonseed meal must be finely ground, of sweet odor, reasonably bright in color, and by analysis must contain at least 6½ per cent. of ammonia, or 37 per cent. of combined protein and fat.

Sec. 6—Cottonseed feed meal is a mixture only of cottonseed meal and cottonseed hulls or cottonseed hull bran, must be finely ground, free from excess lint, sweet in odor, and shall contain by analysis not less than 20 per cent. of protein.

Sec. 7—Cottonseed meal not coming up to contract grade shall be of good delivery if within one-quarter of 1 per cent. of the ammonia content, or 1½ per cent. of combined fat and protein content of the grade sold, or of the sale sample, but the settlement price shall be reduced at the rate of one-tenth of the contract price for each per cent. of ammonia or one-forty-seventh, one-forty-third, one-fortieth, or one-thirty-seventh of the content of protein and fat, as the case may be, and proportionately for the fractions of deficiency in ammonia.

Where meal is sold on sample, to be a good delivery, it must reasonably conform in color and texture and be within one-half of 1 per cent. of the ammonia content of the sale sample.

Sec. 8—No claim for deficiency of protein and fat combined or of ammonia shall be made by buyer, unless the deficiency shall exceed one-half of one unit of protein and fat combined, or one-tenth of one unit of ammonia.

Sec. 9—On shipments of carload lots or over for export, the official port inspector, or his deputy, shall have the right to open cars after delivery to buyer and take at random therefrom, and reweigh a number of bags, equal to 5 per cent. of the entire number in the car, and the weight of each bag in the car shall be averaged by the average weight of this 5 per cent. In case a loss is shown exceeding one-half of 1 per cent., the expenses of weighing shall be paid by seller; but in case the weights are found to be correct or underweighed, the cost shall be paid by buyer.

Sec. 10—Certificates properly authenticated, showing the correct weight of the shipment, shall be mailed to both buyer and seller by the official port inspector, or weigher, as provided in Rule 10, Section 4.

HARDENED EDIBLE OILS
MADE FROM
VEGETABLE OILS OF ALL KINDS
Oils Hardened to Order

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CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

RULE 12—Sec. 1—Weights—A ton of cottonseed meal is 2,000 pounds gross, unless otherwise specified. A sack of cottonseed meal is 100 pounds gross or 90 pounds net weight. A car of cottonseed meal, unless otherwise specified, shall be twenty tons.

Sec. 2—Packages—Cottonseed meal shall be packed in good sound bags of suitable strength, either new or second-hand, 100 pounds gross weight (except where otherwise stipulated for packages designed for export in Kilo or other bags). The bags must be well sewed and in good shipping order and bear a plain shipping mark, tag or brand.

RULE 13—Sec. 1—To secure the official recognition of the association or its Arbitration Committee, the official methods adopted by the Chemists' Committee of this association for analyzing cottonseed products, must be observed by all chemists, whose reports shall bear a certificate to this end.

Sec. 2—Analysis—When the contract does not name the chemist or chemists whose certificate shall decide the analysis, buyer shall obtain the certificate of a chemist, based on official or agreed samples drawn at destination, and if such certificate is not satisfactory to both buyer and seller they may agree on another chemist to whom official or agreed samples may be sent, and settlement shall be made on the mean of the two analyses thus obtained, which shall be final. But if buyer and seller cannot agree on the second chemist, the matter shall be arbitrated. The buyer shall furnish arbitrators with the certificate of the chemist as above, and the arbitrators shall, at their discretion obtain the analysis of some other chemist, and shall base their award on the mean of the two analyses; unless they are convinced there has been a mistake made in one.

Sec. 3—When contracts guarantee a certain analysis, if seller has to pay an allowance, he must also pay all analysis fees, except the first; but if there is no allowance, the buyer must pay all analysis fees. When contracts are for a basis of a certain percentage, buyer must pay for first analysis and seller for second.

Sec. 4—All chemists mentioned in this rule must be members of this association.

Sec. 5—It is understood that no consideration shall be given under this or any other rule of this organization, to any evidence or report, unless such chemist is either himself a member of this association, or the regular salaried employee of a member.

Rejections.

RULE 14—Sec. 1—Should the whole or any portion of a shipment of cottonseed cake or meal not turn out equal to the contract quality, the buyer shall take delivery at an allowance to be agreed upon or fixed by arbitration before this association, but if any portion shall be adjudged not to be within 5 per cent. of the value of contract quality, the purchaser shall have the option of rejecting and invoicing back such portion at the contract price.

NOTE—This rule covers color, texture and analysis, but it is not intended to mean Sec. 6 of Rule 11.

Provided, always that in case of such rejection the buyer shall have the right to demand and the seller must deliver, or the seller has the right to deliver and the buyer must receive, a quantity equal to that rejected, at the contract price.

Sec. 2—Should the whole or any portion of a shipment of cottonseed cake or meal be adjudged by the buyer not to be within 5 per cent. of the contract quality, the buyer shall at once notify the seller by telegraph or telephone and if a satisfactory adjustment cannot be arranged between them, then the buyer shall hold the cake or meal until the difference is adjusted or arbitrated and the seller shall pay the expenses including labor, warehousing, insurance and interest, of carrying the products until the settlement is made; provided that the loss is adjudged to be 5 per cent. or more, otherwise the buyer shall pay such expenses.

But in case the rejection under this rule is made too late to admit of the seller being able to make the delivery within the con-

tract period, the buyer may buy through a recognized broker, member of this association, for the account of the seller the product in deficit, and the seller must pay all cost of such repurchase to cover.

COLD PRESSED COTTONSEED.

RULE 15—Sec. 1—Cold pressed cottonseed is the product resulting from subjecting the whole undecorticated cottonseed to the cold pressure process for the extraction of oil and includes the entire cottonseed less the oil extracted and lint removed.

Sec. 2—Choice cold pressed cottonseed shall be made from the whole cottonseed and shall be of good color, yellowish, firm but not flimsy in texture and shall contain not less than 23 per cent. of protein.

Sec. 3—Prime cold pressed cottonseed shall be made from the whole cottonseed and shall be of good color, yellowish, firm but not flimsy in texture, and shall contain not less than 20 per cent. of protein.

Sec. 4—Choice ground cold pressed cottonseed is choice cottonseed, ground.

Sec. 5—Prime ground cold pressed cottonseed is prime cottonseed, ground.

LINTERS.

RULE 16—Sec. 1—Cottonseed linters shall be governed in sale by special contract.

Sec. 2—Mill-run linters shall not be any designated grade, but shall consist of all lint removed from sound seed where the seed are only passed through the linter machine one time, but must be reasonably free of motes, flues, sweepings, hull fibre or other foreign matter.

Sec. 3—First cut linters shall consist of all the lint removed from the seed while passing through the linter machine during the first operation, but said seed must be reginned in order for the linters removed by the first operation to be designated as first cuts, and must be fairly bright in color, reasonably free of motes, flues, sweepings, hull fibre or other foreign matter.

Sec. 4—Second cut linters shall be made by passing the seed through the linter machine the second time, and must be reasonably free of motes, flues, sweepings, hull fibre or other foreign matter.

Sec. 5—Linters made from threshed, burned or other badly damaged seed, or carrying an objectionable odor, shall not be considered a good delivery on contract, and may be rejected by buyer, who may demand same replaced.

Sec. 6—Linters containing excessive trash, hulls, whole seed, sweepings or hull fibre, may be rejected by buyer, who may demand same replaced.

Sec. 7—When a sale is made of season's or balance of season's output of linters (without an estimated quantity) the seller must ship and the buyer must receive and pay for all the linters seller makes to the end of the season. Should the seller close his mill and resell his accumulation of seed, buyer may demand the equivalent of linters that the seed so sold would have produced.

Note—Where the words "season's or balance of season's output" are used, they shall mean to August 1 of the season referred to.

Sec. 8—When an estimated quantity is mentioned in sale of season's or balance of season's output of linters, 90 per cent. of the estimated quantity shall be considered a fulfillment of contract on part of the seller, provided seller does not make the estimated quantity. Buyer may also demand, and the seller must ship, or may ship, whether demanded or not, 10 per cent. in excess of the estimated quantity; provided, the seller makes the excess quantity.

Sec. 9—The limitation of each season shall be the 31st of July, so that each season's output of linters shall include everything made up to July 31.

Sec. 10—Weights—A bale of linters for contract purposes is 500 pounds, gross weight, with maximum or minimum allowance of 1 per cent., unless otherwise stated. No claim shall be made unless loss in weight exceeds one-half per cent. Bales weighing less than 375 pounds may be rejected by buyer.

Sec. 11—Packages—Merchantable linters must be suitably baled and tied and free

from country damage, but if country damage does not exceed 5 per cent., and is properly allowed for, shall not be a bar to delivery. A standard bale of linters shall be made in box 27x54 inches.

Sec. 12—Where a fixed number of bales of linters are sold for shipment during a certain period and shipping instructions have not been furnished, at any time within five days before the expiration of the contract period seller may ask for shipping instructions and if not furnished within 24 hours, may, through any recognized broker in cottonseed products, a member of this association in good standing, sell the linters according to the terms of the original contract, and his claim for any loss sustained will be a valid claim against the buyer.

Conversely, in case shipping instructions have been furnished and the linters not shipped, the buyer may, within the same time and in similar way, protect himself against the seller, or cancel the contract.

Sec. 13—When a specified number of bales of linters are sold, the number of bales must be delivered with a variation of 5 per cent. either way permitted in the total weight, based upon a 500-pound bale.

HULLS.

RULE 17—Sec. 1—A ton of cottonseed hulls shall be 2,000 pounds.

Sec. 2—A carload of hulls for contract purposes shall be the minimum weight fixed by the railroad tariff between the point of shipment and destination.

Sec. 3—Prime cottonseed hulls shall be made from good, sound, dry seed, reasonably free from foreign substances and thrash and shall have had no lint taken off except through the linters in the usual oil milling of cottonseed.

Sec. 4—Extra choice cottonseed hulls shall be made from good, sound, dry seed, reasonably free from foreign substances and thrash and must not be subjected to any milling or treatment for removing the lint after having passed through the oil mill linters and must contain a minimum lint content of not less than 25 per cent.

Sec. 5—Choice cottonseed hulls same as extra hulls, except that they must contain a minimum lint content of not less than 20 per cent.

Sec. 6—Medium cottonseed hulls, same as extra hulls except they must contain a minimum lint content of not less than 15 per cent.

Sec. 7—All claims against shipments of cottonseed hulls shall be as pertaining to all other cottonseed products, it being understood, however, that each shipment or invoice for cottonseed hulls shall stand as a separate contract as to weights and quality.

Sec. 8—On all offers and sales of sacked cottonseed hulls, it is understood they are to be in sound bags of suitable strength, either new or second-hand, approximately 100 pounds in weight, and so branded. The bags must be well sewed and in good shipping order. Square sacked hulls must be machine packed in bags of suitable size and strength and must be so packed as to reasonably retain the original shape and compactness in transit.

Sec. 9—To be good delivery, stacked hulls must not weigh less than 95 pounds net and must be invoiced at actual weight.

Sec. 10—Any hulls shipped under Section 4, 5 and 6 not coming within grade specified, shall not be subject to rejections if within \$2 per ton of the value of the grade sold, but shall be reduced in price by proper allowance based on the fibre content and value.

Sec. 11—Off hulls; or hulls that have been made from off or heated seed, or that have been heated after being made, or otherwise damaged, and hulls that are made from bolly or trashy seed, shall not be deliverable on contracts as defined in Sections 4, 5 and 6.

Note—A standard method of determining the lint content of cottonseed hulls shall be agreed upon and promulgated by the Chemists' Committee of the Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association by September 1, 1916.

General rules, covering trading, shipments, claims, weights, arbitration, margins, etc., will be printed next week.—EDITOR.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, June 16.—Market steady, Western steam, \$13.20 nom.; Middle West, \$13@13.10; city steam, 12½c. nom.; refined Continent, \$13.90; South American, \$14.15; Brazil, kegs, \$15.15; compound, 11½@12½c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, June 16.—Copra fabrique, 158 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 110 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, June 16.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, nom.; pork, prime mess, 155s.; shoulders, square, 65s. 6d.; New York, 64s. 6d.; picnic, 72s. 6d.; hams, long, 83s.; American cut, 84s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 78s.; long clear, 84s.; short back, 78s.; bellies, clear, 85s. Lard, spot prime, 72s.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 73s. 6d.; July, 73s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, 49s. 6d.; New York City special, 60s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 96s. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 46s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was firm and easy, but later showed weakness with more active trade.

Tallow.

Prices were barely steady as quoted. City is quoted at 9c., and specials at 9½c.

Oleo Stearine.

The market was again dull with prices about steady. Oleo is quoted at 10½c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was active and weak. Pressure on new crop deliveries was active. The South was reported selling and speculative liquidation was active. New crop crude was reported at 63c. for all September.

Market closed unchanged to 8 points lower. Sales, 26,700 bbls. Spot oil, \$10.57@10.85. Crude, Southeast, \$9.27 nom. Closing quotations on futures: June, \$10.57@10.85; July, \$10.61@10.62; August, \$10.60@10.62; September, \$10.60@10.62; October, \$9.60@9.62; November, \$8.71@8.72; December, \$8.62@8.65; January, \$8.66@8.68; good off oil, \$10@10.86; off oil, \$10@10.75; red off oil, \$10@10.65; winter oil, \$10.75@11.25; summer white oil, \$11@11.50.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, June 16.—Hog market strong mostly 10c. higher. Bulk of prices \$9.85@10.05; light, \$9.50@10.05; mixed, \$9.65@10.10; heavy, \$9.60@10.10; rough heavy, \$9.60@9.75; Yonkers, \$9.75@9.85; pigs, \$7.60@9.15; cattle, steady; beeves, \$7.85@11.40; cows and heifers, \$4@10; Texas steers, \$8.60@9.40; Western, \$8.50@9.55. Calves, \$8.50@11.75. Sheep, steady; sheep, native, \$7@8; yearlings, \$8.25@9.30; lambs, \$7.50@10.10; Western, \$8@10.30.

Omaha, June 16.—Hogs higher, at \$9.25@9.70.

Buffalo, June 16.—Hogs higher; on sale, 6,400, at \$10.35@10.40.

Kansas City, June 16.—Hogs higher, at \$9.20@9.80.

St. Joseph, June 16.—Hogs strong, at \$9.35@9.75.

Sioux City, June 16.—Hogs higher, at \$9.25@9.70.

Louisville, June 16.—Hogs steady, at \$9.20@9.75.

Indianapolis, June 16.—Hogs steady, at \$9.75@10.

St. Louis, June 16.—Hogs higher, at \$9.75@10.05.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, June 10, 1916, are reported as follows:

Chicago.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,812	24,300	25,669
Swift & Co.	5,820	11,600	22,383
Morris & Co.	4,601	7,700	7,156
S. & S. Co.	5,440	11,700	10,877
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	1,118	5,200	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,375	7,100	...
Hammond Packing Co.	1,860	7,100	...

Boyd, Lunham & Co., 5,300 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 10,000 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,000 hogs; Miller & Hart, 3,700 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 10,100 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 6,000 hogs; others, 5,000 hogs.

Kansas City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,818	14,131	2,300
Fowler Packing Co.	560	...	920
S. & S. Co.	4,351	9,311	1,253
Swift & Co.	4,735	10,872	3,649
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,094	9,007	4,725
Morris & Co.	4,368	9,533	1,708
Others	192	251	60

Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 4,806 hogs; Blount, 247 hogs; J. Meyer, 58 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 66 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 41 cattle; Hell Packing Co., 539 hogs; Graybill & Stephenson, 95 hogs; United Dressed Beef Co., 194 cattle; S. Kraus, 510 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 198 hogs; M. Rice, 2,591 hogs.

Omaha.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,660	5,308	1,663
Swift & Co.	5,307	11,668	5,881
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,753	12,929	5,589
Armour & Co.	4,352	14,319	4,662
Swartz & Co.	...	831	...
J. W. Murphy	...	6,753	...

Lincoln Packing Co., 145 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 50 cattle; Kohrs Packing Co., 78 hogs; John Morrell & Co., 35 cattle.

St. Louis.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,755	7,036	5,521
Swift & Co.	4,528	6,547	5,964
Armour & Co.	4,079	7,170	5,483
East Side Packing Co.	155	2,062	...
Independent Packing Co.	888	978	106
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	490	...	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	276	43	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	8	555	...
J. H. Bels Provision Co.	6	1,358	...
Heil Packing Co.	18	900	...
Krey Packing Co.	30	1,067	...
Others	1,139	8,385	2,467

Sioux City.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	1,708	10,137	...
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,857	10,783	...
Swift & Co.	342	5,582	...
Cudahy Bros.	...	2,871	...
Others	2,924	1,650	...

G. A. Hormel & Co., 1,813 hogs; Roth Packing Co., 29 cattle; Des Moines Packing Co., 60 cattle; Statter & Co., 183 cattle; Hammond, Standish & Co., 243 hogs; R. Hurni Packing Co., 47 cattle; J. E. Decker & Son, 86 cattle and 425 hogs; Parker, Webb & Co., 438 hogs.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, June 16.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—

Bankers' 60 days	4.72% @ 4.72½
Cable transfers	4.76% 1/2
Demand sterling	4.75%
Commercial, 60 days	4.71% @ 4.71½
Commercial, 90 days	4.69% @ 4.69½

Paris—

Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Commercial, sight	5.92% 1/2
Bankers' cables	5.91% 1/2
Bankers' checks	5.91% 1/2

Berlin—

Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	76%
Cable transfers	—

Antwerp—

Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.

Amsterdam—

Commercial, sight	41% @ 41 1/2
Bankers' sight	41% 1/2 - 1/2

Copenhagen—

Checks	29.70
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RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	12,000	7,000
Kansas City	200	1,000	500
Omaha	300	7,000	100
St. Louis	200	6,000	350
St. Joseph	100	3,000	800
Sioux City	100	5,000	500
St. Paul	300	1,200	100
Fort Worth	600	2,000	200
Milwaukee	750	1,000	...
Denver	126	316	3,866
Louisville	100	1,200	5,800
Cudahy	...	600	...
Wichita	...	890	...
Indianapolis	...	5,000	500
Pittsburgh	...	5,000	...
Cincinnati	100	1,329	1,300
Buffalo	200	2,500	600
Cleveland	300	2,000	300
New York	567	2,000	1,049
Toronto, Canada	407	98	5

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	16,000	33,000	13,000
Kansas City	9,400	12,000	13,000
Omaha	3,600	10,000	800
St. Louis	5,500	8,000	5,200
St. Joseph	2,800	6,500	800
Sioux City	4,000	3,000	300
St. Paul	2,700	16,000	2,000
Fort Worth	5,000	4,000	1,500
Milwaukee	1,800	1,200	...
Denver	500	4,000	1,500
Louisville	100	5,000	3,300
Cudahy	...	2,500	...
Wichita	...	2,450	...
Indianapolis	1,100	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	750
Cincinnati	2,700	3,018	3,500
Buffalo	150	3,200	1,000
Cleveland	120	2,000	313
New York	650	1,272	4,987
Toronto, Canada	441	538	191

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	3,000	11,000	11,000
Kansas City	11,000	15,000	7,000
Omaha	4,000	9,000	7,500
St. Louis	8,000	9,000	6,500
St. Joseph	2,000	8,000	3,000
Sioux City	1,600	7,000	300
St. Paul	1,000	5,000	300
Fort Worth	2,500	1,800	800
Milwaukee	500	2,449	200
Denver	190	881	...
Louisville	100	1,600	3,300
Cudahy	...	3,700	...
Wichita	...	2,500	...
Indianapolis	1,100	5,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,000	750
Cincinnati	2,700	3,018	3,500
Buffalo	150	3,200	1,000
Cleveland	120	2,000	313
New York	650	1,272	4,987
Toronto, Canada	441	538	191

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	17,000	26,000	18,000
Kansas City	4,500	13,000	6,000
Omaha	4,400	15,000	4,300
St. Louis	4,000	8,000	3,700
St. Joseph	2,000	9,000	3,000
Sioux City	1,800	9,000	300
St. Paul	800	5,000	100
Oklahoma City	800	5,000	200
Milwaukee	1,236	...	...
Louisville	2,460	...	...
Detroit	1,500	...	...
Cudahy	1,500	...	...
Wichita	3,543	...	...
Indianapolis	8,000	...	...
Pittsburgh	2,500	...	1,000
Cincinnati	800	5,237	4,900
Buffalo	100	1,600	600
Cleveland	200	2,000	500
New York	1,530	4,867	4,117
Toronto, Canada	771	1,887	482

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1916.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	20,000	9,000
Kansas City	4,000	8,000	6,000
Omaha	2,600	12,300	7,000
St. Louis	2,800	6,500	2,800
St. Joseph	2,500	10,000	1,000
Sioux City	700	8,000	200
St. Paul	5,000	800	...
Oklahoma City	800	500	...
Milwaukee	1,236	...	...
Louisville	2,460	...	...
Detroit	1,500	...	...
Cudahy	1,500	...	...
Wichita	3,543	...	...
Indianapolis	8,000	...	...
Pittsburgh	2,500	...	1,000
Cincinnati	700	3,502	2,600
Buffalo	500	2,500	400
Cleveland	200	2,000	500
New York</td			

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

The hide markets are rather tame pending a better agreement between buyers and sellers about future prices. Branded hides are scarce and consequently high in price. May-June heavy and light native cows have been sold at 24½c. Chicago country hides are slow. Calfskins seem stronger.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Only a moderate amount of business was put through in packer hides and considerable of that was in older salting. A few June hides in heavy and light cow weights were moved in connection with May take-off. June hides were inquired for from a number of sources and for a number of selections. Business was hindered by sellers not wishing to quote such kill or else demanding prices entirely out of line. Killers do not seem anxious to talk on present slaughter until earlier hides have been moved. Heavy native steers were not reported sold. Last transactions were at 26½c. This rate is asked by one killer for June hides first half of the month salting, while a lot of light average Mays and most June packs are held at 27c. Spready native steers moved at 25c. for a thousand January-February hides. Inquiries were around for summer spreads and 29c. was quoted by one killer for June forward take-off. Heavy Texas steers were not moved. One killer who usually tans the underweights is offering them in June kill in connection with heavies, which he always sells, at 24½c. for all three selections. While tanners would like to get the hides, they do not feel like paying advances for just one lot of hides, realizing that Julys, which do not contain grubs, will be moved to killers' own tanneries. Last sales of heavy Texas steers here were at 24½c. and light and extreme lights at 24c. Available stocks are meager and limited to June take-off. Butt branded steers are quiet. Last trades were at 24c., which is the nominal market for more. Some spready butts were inquired for, but sellers declined to quote until hides are in pack and stocks known. Colorado steers were not sold. Last transactions were at 23½c. of May take-off. One packer offers Junes at that rate for first half of the month salting. Other killers want 24c. for June kill. Branded cows did not sell. These are quoted at 24c. last paid and 24½c. talked for June hides, owing to the advance asked for underweight Texas steers. Heavy native cows sold at 22½c. for two small cars of February-March take-off. One thousand May-June kill sold early in the week at 24c., and a couple of thousand similar salting moved later at 24½c. Now all sellers want 25c. for straight June heavy cows. Production is limited and there is a very good call, especially from whole hide tanners. Light native cows sold at the former sale rate of 24½c. for a lot of 5,000 May and June kill, one packer's production at one river market, especially light in weight. Most sellers demand 25c. for June light cows. Production is not overly large and sellers believe they will obtain their views. Native bulls were wanted, and bids at 20½c. were repeatedly made, but declined. One packer asked 21c., while the balance demanded 21½c. for May forward take-off.

Branded bulls were not moved. Inquiries were around, but the asked rates of 19½c@20c. hindered movement. Killers have meager supplies and are not pressing their sale.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Business was rather restricted in the country hide market. Governing conditions were unchanged from the past few weeks. Tanners wanted better hides for their money and were content to wait, seeing they had some stock on hand or coming to run their plants. Heavy steers were moved at 19½c. for something running better for number ones than currently received. A car of such hides moved. Original quality is offered out at 19½c. Receipts have been so limited lately that most collectors do not bother with sorting the steers out, simply including them with the heavy cows. Heavy cows sold at 19½c. for a car of something better than currently received in the matter of number one percentage. A couple of cars of 50 lb. up hides moved at 19½c. of slightly better quality than straight run. Dealers welcome business which will take heavy cows, as these hides move exceedingly slow. Arrivals though are not overly large, as a light average weight class of cattle is being slaughtered in the country. Buffs were not sold alone, but moved in connection with heavy cow weights, as reported above, at 19½c. This is the general asking figure for straight buff weights as currently received. Most of the sellers talk this rate. Big buyers though are not very much interested in offerings at present, but talk 19c. as their ideas. On lots of buffs sorted over for better hides, as high as 20c. is demanded for long-haired quality. More short-haired hides are coming through now, receipts in the local market averaging half summer hair. Straight short-haired buffs are offered at 21c. No number two hides have moved. These are quoted at the usual cent differential, there being no surplus holdings which cause dealers any worry. The situation in the country districts is steady at 19½c@19¾c. delivered basis for 25 lb. up hides from nearby sections. Small packer hides of local take-off sold this week at 22½c. for a car of March native hides, in connection with a car of April kill at 23½c. and two small cars of May take-off at 24c. More Mays are available at 24c., but tanners are slow to take hold on further offerings. No June kill has sold locally, although priced out in efforts to interest buyers. Extremes were reported sold locally at 22c. for current arrivals. Efforts to secure such hides at 21½c. were fruitless, and the asking rate was finally paid for a car. From the sections east of here, where better hides originate and where better quality is already being delivered, as high as 22½c. f. o. b. has been realized for extreme weights. Branded hides in this market sold at 18½c. flat basis for country collections. Country packer branded hides are strong, Pacific Coast May packer hides realizing 23c. for about 10,000. A like quantity is still available at the same rate. Packer branded hides from nearby sections quoted down to 21c. as to quality. Bulls sold at 17c. for two cars of country collections. Prior business was at 17½c., which is the general asking price. Country packer bulls are quoted at 19½c@20½c. as

to lots. Kipskins were not sold in the local market. Chicago dealers are sold out, having moved their stocks some time ago at 22½c. for long-haired kinds. Minneapolis reported sales of kipskins at 23c. in connection with calf. Therefore, local skins are quoted at 23½c. for business in good quality. City skins are quoted at 24@25c. nominal as to seller; packers are still held at 25@26c. as to seller and salting.

CALFSKINS sold at 32½c. for a car of local first salted city collection. Later bids at 33c. were reported refused. Collectors are not offering anything at present, but talk a decidedly strong market, especially since recent sales of Ohio first salted skins at 34c. were reported. Outside city skins quoted at 32c. last paid and 33c. talked. Country skins quoted at 34c. bid in the local market, and nothing offered. Minneapolis sold two cars of their collections at 30c. delivered Chicago. Packer calfskins are held decidedly firm at 40c. for May production. Killers are not concerned regarding disposal of their skins. Deacons quoted at \$2.30 last paid and bid, and \$2.55 asked for country run; light calf quoted at \$2.50@2.75; city deacons are offered at \$2.80, and light calf at \$3 of June collection.

HORSE HIDES were quiet. Sentiment seems toward the easier side of the market and buyers seem in unison in this respect. Last sales locally of country run were at \$6.90. Dealers have been endeavoring to draw \$7 for next lots, but tanners would only talk \$6.75. Late in the week some of the bidders withdrew their bids and made offers of \$6.50. City hides are quoted at \$7@7.25 nominal. Ponies and glues quoted at \$2.50@3, and coltskins at \$1@1.50.

HOGSKINS are quiet and quoted steady at 80@90c. for country run, with the rejected pigs and glues out at half price. No. 1 pig-skin strips sold at 11c. by local big packers. Other sales were effected at 10@10½c. as to quality and measurements. No. 2 skins quoted at 9@10c., and No. 3's at 5@6c. as to descriptions.

SHEEP PELTS.—A little business was noted in shearlings and spring lambs this week. Shearlings are considerably below what sellers expected they would be, while spring lambs are higher than a couple of weeks ago. Wool skins are about all in, but occasionally a few crop up and they are quoted at \$2.35@2.55 for late slaughtered full-wooled stock. Shearlings sold at 87½c. for No. 1 sorted skins, while No. 2's brought 70c. Straight run sold at 85c., and 90@95c. is asked on further business. Spring lambs sold at \$1.25 for local early kill in connection with later slaughter at \$1.27½, and other skins at \$1.28. These rates are considered the nominal market on further business. Dry Western pelts are selling at 23@24c. as to descriptions. Outside for the best Montana skins.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—No trading of any consequence in the big packer market, but killers say there is a good inquiry for June natives, and some have set their asking price as 27c. in line with the Western situation. All killers have winter natives on hand and would gladly welcome business, but tanners are slow to take hold of these hides, mostly due to the heavy average. Sellers are quoting them at 22@22½c.; inside nearer for business. Spready native steers are freely offered at 24c. for winter hides and 28c. asked for June forward goods. Butt brands last sold at 23c. for Mays, and Colorados 22½c., for May salting by all packers. No figures have been placed as yet on June brands. Cows all weights are quoted at 23@23½c. Native bulls are held at 19@20c. as to seller and quality, salting, etc. Sales have been noted last week from the new plant at Jersey City of a Western killer. One thousand two hundred May butt branded steers and Colorados sold at 23@22½c., respectively. Also, 1,200 May native steers at 25½c. for an early pack and 26c. for a later pack. This practically cleans them up to the first of June. Local small packers are quiet and waiting. Sellers

(Continued on page 41.)

A Slush Box System is unclean.

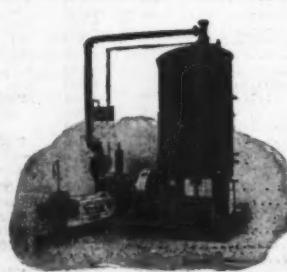
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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, June 14.

On Monday with 16,241 cattle on sale the trade on good to choice steers ruled strong to 10c. higher, extreme top being \$11.40, while other grades were weak to 10c. lower, Tuesday's market ruled about steady with Monday's prices, with actual receipts of 3,438 cattle, and on Wednesday with estimated receipts of 18,000, which is a rather liberal mid-week supply, the market, aside from a few prime, heavy beefes, ruled 10@15c. lower. In fact, many of the medium to pretty fair killing steers selling from 9@10c. (which kinds have been higher, proportionately, than anything else) looked fully a quarter lower as compared to the "high point" in the trade. In regard to the future we still adhere to our former opinion, namely, that the best grades of corn-fed beefes will hold up well in price and probably sell somewhat higher, but the medium and low-priced cattle will have to be shipped freely before the "Grassers" break the market.

Values of the better grades of cows and heifers are at the highest point of the season and almost on a prohibitive basis. Low-priced she-stuff, such as canners and cutters, are also selling exceptionally well and holding up in price, but the medium and in-between grades, and particularly the "grassy" kinds, have eased off a little from the high level the first of the week, and the bull market is ruling about steady, a good Eastern outlet being a prominent feature of the trade.

The expected liberal June run of hogs has thus far failed to materialize, and with approximately 54,000 for the first three days of this week as compared to 82,164, for the same period a week ago, the market shows a decisive recovery. Wednesday's trade ruling active and 10@15c. higher, with values 50c. above the low spot in the trade a week ago. Choice shipping grades and prime heavy sold at \$9.75@9.90; a good class of mixed packing and light mixed grades \$9.80@9.75 and underweight grassy hogs and coarse weighty packing sows, of which there are a fair sprinkling coming, sold from \$9.25@9.50 with healthy pigs all the way from \$8.25@9.00, according to weight and quality. Many parts of the country have plenty of fall shoats and we believe the June run would have been pretty liberal were it not for the fact that where they had the pigs they did not have the corn, and at the first opportunity pigs were turned out on the grass, and this no doubt will mean a plentiful supply of lightweight grassy hogs by the latter part of August or surely by September. Also old sows are being handled that way in many cases, which probably will defer the heavy marketward movement of "grass widows" until the latter part of the summer. And with everything pointing to continued high prices for cattle, it seems reasonable to assume that hogs, too, will sell

(Continued on page 36.)

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, June 13.

Washouts in the South diverted some quarantine cattle destined to St. Louis to this market today which, added to a healthy run from local territory, made a total supply of 11,000 head, a liberal run. There was a big delegation of prime cattle, and sales of carloads ranged up to \$11.25, with odd head at \$11.35, new high prices for this year, and \$1.85 above the previous high June record. Beef steers below prime sold slowly, and prices had a weak tendency. Western pulped steers sold with a little less action, tops at \$10.80, and some short-fed pulpers at \$9.50. In the quarantine division, disagreement as to values retarded action, but the best cattle sold pretty nearly steady, twelve cars from the Ft. Worth district selling at \$9.60@9.85. Some South Texas grass steers sold early at

\$7.40, and plain little Oklahoma grass steers sold down to \$6.75. Total supply in the quarantine division was 78 cars. Killers admit that beef is moving into consumptive channels so fast that they can scarcely keep up with orders, but they say prices will have to be shaded as rapidly as the volume of grass cattle increases enough to warrant it, and the grassers will move to market at the earliest possible date this year, in efforts to get in before prices decline. Stockers and feeders are selling about steady; good bred stock steers around \$7.75; feeders, \$8@8.50, but with the prospect that these prices will be reduced in the near future.

Hogs received today, 1,500 head; market, 10@15c. higher; top, \$9.70; bulk, \$9.35@9.60. Demand for light hogs, 150 lbs. and under, is not as strong as for other grades, heavy hogs leading as heretofore. Reduced receipts are the cause of the swift recovery of the hog market from recent low spots, and the situation has every appearance of permanency consumptive demand being such that killers cannot keep the market within their grip. Receipts at eleven leading markets so far this year amount to nearly 15 million hogs, two million more than same time last year, and four million more than same period two years ago, which gives an idea of how selling conditions favor the producer this year, especially when viewed in connection with the high range of prices.

Sheep and lambs exhibit weakness, although there is no special decline in prices. Good Colorado spring lambs sold at \$11.35 today; best natives, \$11.25, and pretty good Arizona, \$11. Texas clipped wethers sold up to \$7.20, and some feeding wethers went out at \$5.10. Goats are lower; killers, \$5.25, angora brushers around \$5.10, slick-haired brushers, \$4@4.75.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., June 14.

Our cattle supply is gradually but quite surely growing heavier. For the week ending today we have received 22,000 head, of which 5,500 were on the southern side. Market conditions do not show much of a change over last week; that is the market is very much the same character as of the previous week. Strictly prime cattle, those selling over \$10.25 up, are still fully steady with a stronger tendency. On Tuesday of this week \$11.15 was paid for a carload of 1,500 lbs. Missouri fed steers, which is a new record on our market for carload lots of ordinary market cattle. On the good to choice cattle, those ranging in price between \$9.25@10.25, the market has held steady in spots. A good many cattle in this range, however, sold on a little lower basis this week. On the kinds below \$9.25, and especially common light weight cattle, the market is considerably lower; it will probably average 25c. below last week. Best yearlings and heifers are quoted at \$9.75@10.65, and in this range the market is steady. In the butcher kinds and the commoner grades, prices are 10@15c. lower, but the trade in them is active. The quotations on cows show very little change. Fancy cows are selling from \$8@8.50; medium to good cows, \$6.50@7.50, and the bulk of the trade is about in this range. Canners and cutters and common dairy cows range from \$4.75@5.75.

The feature of the week is the heavy run of south Texas cattle. We had 104 carloads of them on Tuesday. They were for the most part good in quality, and carried considerable weight. The market's record on the quarantine side was made this week on the sale of a train of south Texas grass and caked cattle, two loads of which averaged right at 1,300 lbs., and brought \$9.90. The balance of the train, some 100 lbs. lighter, brought \$9.60.

Our hog receipts amount to 45,000 head; rather a light run due in part to the fact that the farmers in our territory are too

busy in the fields to give attention to shipping. The market has been extremely active, and prices are in the neighborhood of 50c. higher than a week ago. Eastern shipping has not been fully resumed, but it is improving. Our prices today are: Mixed and butchers, \$9.50@9.85; good heavy, \$9.80@9.90; rough, \$9.15@9.35; lights, \$9.50@9.80; pigs, \$7.75@9.25; bulk, \$9.50@9.85.

We have received something over 20,000 sheep this week, and while the market has shown some fluctuation it averages about steady. Best lambs are quoted up to \$11.65; the bulk of the sales figured between \$11@11.50. Sheared lambs are in demand, and while not quite as high as a week ago, are still well over the \$10 market, \$10.35 having been paid Tuesday. Mutton ewes range from \$4@7.25, and breeding ewes, for which there is a growing demand, are worth up to \$8 for the best kinds. Clearances in the sheep house, even with our increased receipts, are excellent.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., June 13.

Cattle receipts continue fairly liberal for this time of the year, 21,500 head last week, and the quality of the offerings is running to extremes. The good to choice cattle are becoming scarcer and better and the medium and common cattle more plentiful and poorer. It has also been the same way as to prices. The best cattle are selling 15@25c. higher than a week ago and the medium and common grades fully that much lower. Choice heavy beefes sold up to \$11 today, the highest figure ever paid for fat cattle at this point. Choice yearlings sold up to \$10.50, but the common grassy and half-fat yearlings have been more or less of a drug on the market for some time, as all classes of buyers have been looking for weight. Bulk of the good 1,000 to 1,300-pound beefes sell (Continued on page 37.)

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending June 10, 1916:

CATTLE.

Chicago	30,014
Kansas City	23,101
Omaha	16,640
East St. Louis	17,019
St. Joseph	6,178
Cudahy	520
South St. Paul	5,901
New York and Jersey City	5,824
Fort Worth	7,871
Philadelphia	2,905
Pittsburgh	909
Oklahoma City	6,522

HOGS.

Chicago	114,417
Kansas City	57,488
Omaha	47,831
East St. Louis	36,204
St. Joseph	42,875
Cudahy	8,976
Ottumwa	6,900
South St. Paul	25,782
New York and Jersey City	20,591
Fort Worth	17,690
Philadelphia	4,901
Pittsburgh	2,479
Oklahoma City	17,724

SHEEP.

Chicago	67,700
Kansas City	14,635
Omaha	15,382
East St. Louis	20,044
St. Joseph	6,950
Cudahy	199
South St. Paul	786
New York and Jersey City	30,276
Fort Worth	6,945
Philadelphia	5,425
Pittsburgh	1,049
Oklahoma City	1,285

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY REPORT TO JUNE 12, 1916.

	Beefes.	Calves.	lambs.	Hogs.
New York	1,357	5,437	47	5,849
Jersey City	2,683	4,493	25,111	14,700
Central Union	1,784	926	5,118	42
Totals	5,824	10,856	30,276	20,591
Totals last week	7,811	13,761	28,773	22,520

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Lexington, Ky.—O. Lee, P. D. Heltzell and N. Whiteside have incorporated the Centralia Creamery Co. with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Horse Cave, Ky.—J. P. Todd, M. G. Todd and W. C. Davis have incorporated the Horse Cave Light & Ice Company, with a capital of \$25,000.

Abingdon, Va.—The Abingdon Creamery & Ice Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The officers are: President, A. W. Buhrman; secretary, E. W. Potts.

La Grange, Ind.—The La Grange Creamery & Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by C. H. Smith, C. B. Hinckley and H. P. Canton.

Lexington, Ky.—The Sanitary Milk products Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 by J. W. Merford, L. G. Cox, J. W. Stoll and H. L. McAdams.

New York, N. Y.—The H. E. Coffin-J. W. Meloney Company, Inc., to deal in butter, cheese, poultry, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000 by H. E. Coffin, Somerville, N. J.; U. L. Meloney, Matawan, N. J., and J. H. Mueller, 763 Park place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ICE NOTES.

Willowdale, Kan.—An ice and electric light plant is being installed by Weiser & Albers.

Athens, Ga.—A cold storage warehouse to cost \$12,000 will be erected by J. C. Bloomfield.

Gadsden, Ala.—The erection of an ice plant is contemplated by the Murphey Transfer, Coal & Ice Company.

Columbia, Tenn.—A two-story, 112x100 feet building will be erected by Louis Barker, to be used as a cold storage plant.

Albion, Mich.—The creamery of the Maple City Dairy Company has been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$5,000.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—The establishment of an ice and cold storage plant is contemplated by A. F. Hoffsommer, 826 Goff building.

Leachville, Ark.—A franchise has been granted to E. Johnson and J. T. Alford, of Blytheville, Ark., to build an electric plant and ice plant.

Clemson College, S. C.—Contract has been let by the Clemson College Co-operative Creamery and Poultry Association for the installation of a 4-ton refrigerating plant.

Lebanon, Tenn.—Contract has been let by the Wilson Co-operative Creamery Association, E. Waters, president, for the erection of a building which will cost about \$25,000.

Beaumont, Texas.—A committee will be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to look into ways and means of erecting a fish and oyster cold storage house on the water front.

Biloxi, Miss.—The Fisherman's Co-operative Union, Gulfport, Miss., recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$22,000, contemplates manufacturing ice in connection with the plant to be built at Biloxi.

Russell, Ky.—A building of reinforced concrete to cost \$15,000 will be erected by the Russell Creamery Company, recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000. Machinery for the manufacture of ice, ice cream, etc., will be installed.

Charlotte, N. C.—The P. C. Dairy Company has reorganized as the Charlotte Milk & Creamery Company and has increased its capital from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Contract has been let for the erection of a two-story, 40 x 80 foot, building of brick construction.

NEGLECT OF ABSORPTION MACHINERY.

By J. Hartmann.

(From *Ice and Refrigeration* for June.)

Nearly everywhere that I have seen an absorption machine installed there has been shown carelessness either in the installing or in the operating. One may often see a 40-foot generator placed close against a wall and facing the front of the building where there is a solid wall with only about two to four feet of room between. Now this leaves more space in the room which is desirable when there is no trouble. But when trouble comes, for instance, if you have a leaky steam coil, and only four feet of room between generator and solid wall, you will wish there was a door in that wall or the generator was differently placed. In fact, you will have to knock a hole in that wall in order to get at the steam coil to have it repaired.

Then, again, I have seen a vertical cooler or absorber with not enough room above it to pull a coil out, and the roof not strong enough so that a high scaffolding must be erected in order to get the coil. Have also seen a horizontal tubular cooler with only four feet of room on one side and two on

the other, with a solid concrete wall 10 or 12 inches thick. In order to take a leaky tube out of this cooler one would have to break down the concrete wall. Also I have seen the ammonia lines put tight up against the walls so that when a small leak occurred in the flanges it was almost impossible to get at the bolts or to get a wrench on the nuts. Such things should be foreseen by the draftsmen designing or the engineers installing the machine.

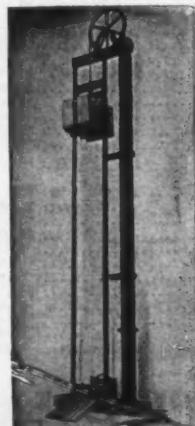
I think it would pay the owner when having an absorption machine installed, to see to it that plenty of clearance is allowed about the generator, absorber and cooler. Then, if the owner made it a point to shut down once a year to thoroughly clean out the system, instead of waiting until trouble starts, he would find it a paying proposition. When he made such a thorough cleaning out he would be surprised to find what the erectors forgot to do when they installed the machine, and he would make the necessary repairs so that when trouble should arise it could be remedied without long shutdowns.

I have been at one plant for seven years, and every year we shut down and clean out the entire system, test all the valves, put in new gaskets, and it is all done in two days, with the machine ready to start up and safe for another year's run. When I first came they complained that they could not get enough refrigeration. I opened the gauge glass valves on the cooler and was surprised to find the glass filled with dead liquor. They said the cooler had last been purged about two or three months ago. I went over the machine thoroughly, every valve necessary being open except one, that was the trap line valve on the rectifier to the analyzer. They said the reason why that was kept shut was because the liquor backed up through this valve to the rectifier.

I purged out the cooler, which took nearly eight hours. It was so wet I could hardly get it to move to the absorber; had to put pressure on the cooler in order to get it out. In the meantime I kept the trap line valve closed on the analyzer and, to my surprise, had too much liquor in the generator and drew off two drums of aqua before I felt safe. I then opened the trap line valve thinking it impossible that the liquor in the generator could go back to the rectifier, but to my surprise the generator began to fall short and I had lots of strong liquor going into the cooler. When, however, I opened

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The Big Question

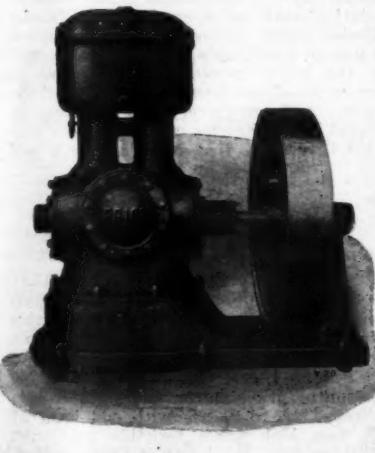
before the buyer of a small
refrigerating plant is—not
how cheaply he can buy—
but how much real service
and reliability he can get.

The Frick Enclosed Machine embodies the same
high class construction that
has given all Frick Machinery an unequalled reputation
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*Reliability and Lasting
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ICE MACHINERY SUPPLY CO. SINCE 1882



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Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dallas, Texas

Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis, Mo.

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Atlanta, Ga.

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For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

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is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

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BUFFALO: Keystone Warehouse Co.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Wakem & McLaughlin.
CINCINNATI: Pan-Handle Storage Warehouse.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co.; Henry Bollinger Estate.
DETROIT: Riverside Storage & Cartage Co.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Company.
HAVANA: O. B. Cintas.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Cutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES: York-California Construction Co.
LOUISVILLE: Union Warehouse Branch.
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO: D. F.: Ernst O. Heinendorf.
MILWAUKEE: Charles L. Kiewert Company.
NEWARK: American Oil & Sup. Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rants.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS

the gauge glass valves only a few bubbles appeared to indicate that there was some anhydrous there. I saw that a shut down and general cleaning out was necessary.

After emptying the whole system I took out the head of the analyzer and found such a condition as I had never thought possible. The half-inch nipples broke off, some half choked up with scale. Where a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hole ought to be there was a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch only. The tray right where the trap line was tilted over so that all the ammonia that was pumped in and had to go down to the bottom had to go by and around the tray to the trap line valve. After we straightened the tray, cleaned and fixed the nipples, repaired all the valves throughout the machine, put a check valve on the trap line from the rectifier to the analyzer and started up, with the old charge, it made a great difference. Where before only one or two points were obtained, they now got six or seven and soon eight to nine. There will be no more running four years without cleaning out by this concern as they had done. Furthermore, they found that where before this shutdown and cleaning they were using sixty pounds of steam and getting small results, now they are using only forty pounds and getting all the refrigeration they need, or that the machine was expected to give.

YORK REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

Recent sales of refrigerating and ice-making machinery by the York Manufacturing Company, in addition to those reported last week, are reported as follows:

Producers Creamery Company, Detroit, Mich.; one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Electrical Refrigerating Company, New York, N. Y.; one 12-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made for the United Piece Dye Works, of Lodi, N. J., for cooling chemicals.

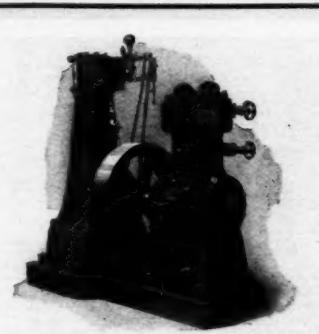
M. Hemingway & Sons, Ltd., mercerizing silk, Watertown, Conn.; one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Heilwood Company, general store, Heilwood, Pa.; one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Griswold Hotel, New London, Conn.; one 12-ton vertical, single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete.

Wm. Kelly & Sons, dairy, Mexico, Juniata county, Pa.; one 6-ton vertical, single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete.

New Monmouth Hotel, Spring Lake, N. J.; one 6-ton vertical, single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a



"Reports from practically all sections of the country declare that the ice harvest has been most unsatisfactory." — (Editorial.)

But this is not news. The Natural ice harvest is never satisfactory.

Mechanical Refrigeration

is always satisfactory, if installed the YORK way.

Then why continue using ice for cooling, when Mechanical Refrigeration is less expensive, more dependable, more sanitary and more satisfactory in every way? Be independent of the ice harvest.

We have a Branch Office near you, supervised by expert engineers, who will be glad to give you information and prices on a Refrigerating Plant best suited to your individual requirements. Shall we have them call?

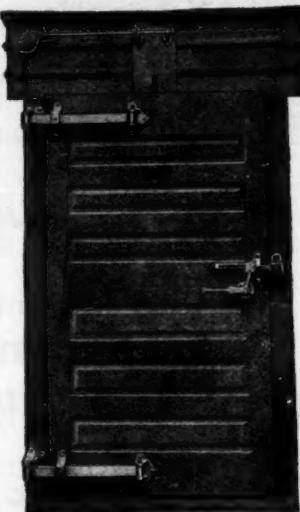
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DOORS

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Have you ever examined our

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If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 96-page illustrated catalog upon request.

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Formerly

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Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

June 17, 1916.

vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete.

Ginzburger Bros., meats, 547 West 145th street, New York, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

A. J. Devine, meat market, Wakonda, S. D.; one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Terrell Ice Company, Terrell, Tex.; one 20-ton vertical, single-acting, high-speed enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to an oil engine, and high pressure side complete.

C. H. Royer, meats, East Petersburg, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Philadelphia Electric Company, restaurant and cooling drinking water, Philadelphia, Pa.; two 2-ton vertical, single-acting, enclosed type refrigerating machines, chain driven from motors mounted on extended base plates, and high pressure side complete.

Lyle Farmers Co-operative Creamery Company, Lyle, Minn.; one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Worthington Creamery & Produce Company, Worthington, Minn.; one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

A. Marcantonio, meats, Utica, N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

George Upham, meat market, Waterbury, Conn.; one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

George W. Wood, ice cream, Birmingham, Mich.; one 17-ton vertical, single-acting, high-speed, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete; also a 10-ton freezing system, which will freeze 4 tons of opaque ice and 6 tons of crystal raw water ice by the York improved raw water system.

Anderson & Goodman Ice Cream Company,

4237 State street, Chicago, Ill.; one 20-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Western Cartridge Company, Springfield, Ill.; one 17-ton vertical, single-acting, high-speed, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete; also a 1-ton coilless freezing system.

Pauly & Pauly Cheese Company, Green Bay, Wis.; one 20-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Chas. Joost, butcher, Woodsfield, Ohio; one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Atlantic Ice & Coal Company, Atlanta, Ga.; two 20-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete.

Shedd Creamery Company, Detroit, Mich.; one 20-ton vertical, single-acting, high-speed refrigerating machine, direct connected to gas engine, and condensing side complete; also four double pipe brine coolers.

Independent Packing Company, Sioux City, Iowa; one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Tolerton & Warfield Company, wholesale grocers, Sioux City, Iowa; one 12-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Richardson Corporation, Rochester, N. Y.; one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Wills-Jones-McEwen Company, dairy, Harrington, Del.; one 8-ton vertical, single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete.

Mrs. C. H. McCormick, residence, Lake Forest, Ill.; one 20-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Mason Candy Company, Trinidad, Colo.; one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Shoshone Creamery Company, Basin, Wyo.; one 6-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Orient Supply Company, mine store, Orient, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Chero-Cola Company, Macon, Ga.; one 6-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Chero-Cola Company, Columbus, Ga.; one 6-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Central Pharmacy, soda fountain, Pensacola, Fla.; one 6-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

W. W. Rider, meat market, Spencerville, Ohio; one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Blooming Grove Dairy Association, Morris-town, Minn.; one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

A. J. McCrum, grocer, Ann Arbor, Mich.; one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

W. E. Ambler & Son, ice cream, Northville, Mich.; one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Fred Luder, cheese, Mt. Horeb, Wis.; one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Edward Williamson, Lexington, Ky.; one 12-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high



The FEDERAL

Not Only a Motor Truck but—
An Exponent of Economical,
Efficient Transportation

WE ARE NOW ANALYZING THE PERFORMANCE OF FEDERAL No. 3527 in the service of a wholesaler and the following data being representative of average performance was secured on Monday, April 24, 1916.

Work Done	Distribution of Time	Hrs. Min.
Trips 7	Standing time at plant	2 39
Deliveries 28	Standing time on delivery	3 45
Loads in Lbs. 16,900	Running time	2 36
Mileage 27.3	Average standing time per del.	.. 08
Ton-Miles 16.47	Average loading time per trip	.. 23

WE HAVE INTERESTING DATA CONCERNING Federals in the provision business which we will gladly furnish you. "Traffic News," published each month in the interest of economical transportation, will be mailed you regularly upon request.

Federal Motor Truck Company
DETROIT - - - MICHIGAN

1½, 2, and 3½ Ton Worm Drive Motor Trucks

pressure side complete. This installation was made for the Sanitary Milk Products Company, of Lexington, Ky.

Robert Marshall, confectioner, Lonaconing, Md.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

George T. Chambers, Providence, R. I.; one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

W. J. Debele, ice cream, Plainfield, N. J.; one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford, Mass.; one 4-ton vertical, single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine, and high pressure side complete; also a 1-ton freezing system.

Wm. H. Kemp, milk, Easton, Md.; one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Western Dairy Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; one 30-ton vertical, single-acting, high-speed, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side, including 5 coils of "Shipley" Flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers; also 2,450 feet of 2-in. full weight wrought iron direct expansion piping.

Merck & Company, chemicals, Rahway, N. J.; one 20-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and condensing side complete; also a 25-ton shell and tube brine cooler. This is the second installation of refrigerating machinery we have made for this company during the past year.

Ward & Company, bakers, Chicago, Ill.; one 6-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Wasmer Company, wholesale grocers, Deadwood, S. D.; one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Wills-Jones-McEwen Company, Kirkwood, Del.; one 6-ton vertical, single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine and high pressure side complete.

El Dorado Electric & Refrigerating Company, ice manufacturing, El Dorado, Kan.; one 20-ton and one 12-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure side complete.

Carrier Engineering Corporation, New York, N. Y.; one 12-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made for the Newton Manufacturing Company, of Lowell, Mass.

T. B. Kleinert Rubber Company, College Point, L. I., N. Y.; one 6-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. (Air conditioning).

Robindale Supply Company, mine store, Robindale, near Seward, Pa.; one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

E. H. Jacob, mushroom culture, Green Hill, Pa.; one 6-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Terminal Passenger Station, Macon, Ga.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

L. A. Stroeh, meat market, Bryan, Ohio; one 6-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Pappas & Verven, confectioners, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Harding & Pratt, 2 Rector street, New York, N. Y.; one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Peter Nicolakakis, confections and ice cream, 220 Main street, Rochester, N. Y.; one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven en-

closed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Wianno Club, Wianno, Mass.; one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Ninevah Supply Company, mine store, Seward, Pa.; a half-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

C. M. Robinson Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; one 20-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete. This installation was made for the Mabley & Carew Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, in the Hill Top Creamery.

D. P. Gosline, Boston, Mass.; one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made for Smith Brothers, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Hy. Rusch, dairy farm, Tunkhannock, Pa.; one 6-ton vertical, single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine and high pressure side complete.

Bergner & Engle Company, beer depot, Atlantic City, N. J.; one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

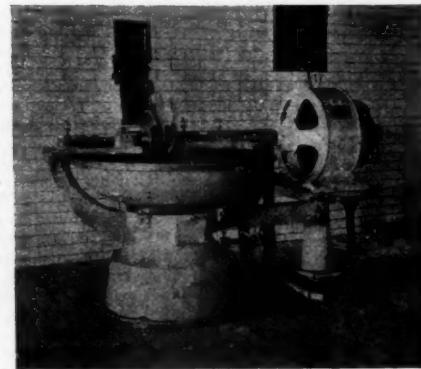
Steamship "Mauxman," New York, N. Y.; one 1-ton vertical, single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a vertical enclosed type slide valve engine and high pressure side complete.

Rio Grande Public Service Company, McAllen, Tex.; the necessary material and apparatus for remodeling their 12-ton freezing system, of another make, to the "York" improved raw water system.

South Hills Ice Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; the necessary fittings and apparatus to remodel one coil of their ammonia condensers to the "Shipley" Flooded atmospheric type, same being 12 pipes high, 20 ft. long, made of 2-in. pipe.

Kingan Provision Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1,800 feet of 2-in. full weight wrought iron piping.

Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company, Long Island City, N. Y.; one 30-ton horizontal shell and tube brine cooler.



Westinghouse Motor Driving Meat Chopper

All machines in the Packing House are most successfully driven by

Westinghouse Motors

Take the meat chopper illustrated, for instance, a Westinghouse Type SK Motor was selected to drive it because it did the work best. It is strong—reliable and efficient.

Westinghouse Motors have proven themselves equally superior in driving elevators, pumps, compressors, ventilating equipments, refrigeration machinery and other packing house equipment.

Our engineers will gladly assist in the solution of your power problems.

Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

Sales Offices in All
Large Cities



East Pittsburgh
Pennsylvania

Chicago Section

The great, great majority of Americans would not care to have monarchical rule here.

It will not be the fault of some "nuts" and newspapers if we do not have war with Japan.

"Rah for Cincinnati and the next convention! Now let's practice up on "Die Wacht am Rhein."

With the Colonel and Ford out of the way, there would appear to be a clear track for Wilson and Hughes.

Bill Hearse acts like a homeless flea. He doesn't know whether to "squat" on the elephant, moose or donkey.

"Yim be ban gone!" said Ole, and added: "It ban too bad!" A real earnest tribute to James J. Hill's memory.

As a convention city St. Louis takes a back seat for none of 'em. The best front seat ain't good enough. Some burg and some people.

Cornelius Taurus Vanderquilt Yeager was in Chi during the week at the Kaiserhof; also spent a few days at Mr. Sayer's summer home. Some "Con!"

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, June 10, 1916, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 13.04 cents per pound.

Visitors to the Republican convention didn't get a chance to see the Colonel talk at all. He stayed right on the firing line—on Sagamore Hill—most of the time.

The progress of the war in favor of any of the belligerents depends upon from what source the information comes to us. A consensus would indicate they're all winning!

It would be interesting to know, legally and constitutionally, why a packer cannot buy livestock from anyone, anywhere, as he pleases. It would also be interesting to know just what "restraint of trade" means.

It would seem that most anything thinks it is good enough for vice-president of these United States. It should be remembered that the vice-president may become presi-

dent at any moment during his term of office.

As ex-Secretary of State W. Jennings makes a tolerably good reporter. There are much better reporters in harness, however. Talking is W. J. B.'s long suit, especially when out for the long green and yellow. An instance where talk is not cheap.

The pessimist has all kinds of "futures" to wallow in—Mexican trouble, possible trouble with Japan, presidential election, what will happen to the U. S. when the European war is over, preparedness vs. lay down and die—and then some! God help us and—the devil miss us!

On the provision situation W. L. Gregson writes to The National Provisioner as follows: "A further depression in hog values early in the week developed the fact that product out of them was not pressed on the futures market, and a sharp reaction from last week's levels resulted. Later advices were that ocean freight were easier, that congestion at British seaports was being relieved, and that the leading markets were expected to show a better tone. We expect a good hog movement next week and some attempt at price depression, but on account of the steady outflow of the manufactured product good hog receipts are easily discounted, and we should get the usual June activity incidental to the foreign and domestic requirements for the summer and fall trade, as we look for a big gap between the June and next winter's hogs."

W. G. Press & Company say: "Disappointing hog receipts this week, just after last week's bad break in provisions and hogs, brought about a sudden advance in the future provision market this week. September ribs and lard are again back to the 13c. level, September ribs selling at \$13.17½, and September lard at \$13. The record bad spell of weather last week no doubt caused the light run of hogs this week owing to the bad condition of the roads, and today hog shippers tell us that since the weather has cleared up farmers are very busy. Therefore, we do not consider this week's light run as indicating a light supply of hogs back in the country, for the best information we can get still maintains that hogs are plentiful, but owing to the sudden come-back in hog values from every break and the record prices for beef cattle, farmers are indifferent to shipping while they are busy in the fields. But now that the farm work is about finished, we expect the receipts of hogs the balance of this month to make a better showing. Prime beef cattle last Monday sold at \$11.40 per 100 for three loads, many loads sold at \$11.35 per 100 and several loads at

\$11.30. These prices stand as a record for other than Christmas cattle. There is no doubt that Monday's high prices for cattle and light hog receipts brought about the advance in provisions, but we expect better receipts of hogs to stop the bull movement. This is usually the dull period in hog products. The lard trade is not due until fall, and the much talked of high prices for greases, other than lard, which bulled lard, have broken 2c. a pound and the trade is more or less demoralized, as a grease commission man puts it. Glycerine, which was the main feature in the advance in grease, has dropped from 65c. to 50c. a pound. The early ending of the war in our opinion is so remote that it is not worth considering as an influence on lard and meats. The action of the provision market with ribs and lard around 13c. indicates heaviness. We are bearish on provisions around these prices until some new feature arises to warrant these almost prohibitive prices."

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Continued from page 31.)

high for some time to come, but we can't feel that during the late summer and throughout the early fall months we are liable to have some rather erratic and uncertain markets with a very wide range in values and probably a downward tendency on everything but the best hogs.

Sheep and lamb receipts include but a very small portion of dry-fed stock. Bulk of supplies consists of the native varieties from local districts, with a fair sprinkling of lambs from Kentucky and Tennessee, which come direct to packers, and scattering shipments of lambs and yearlings from the Northwest range. While receipts are not up to a normal standard for the time of year, they are fully equal to requirements owing to the existing extremely high range of values, a condition that always materially curtails and narrows the demand. In a general way, prospects indicate but little market change in the near future. With Wednesday's receipts estimated at 17,000 head, early transactions showed a decline of 15@25c. per cwt. on lambs, and 25@50c. per cwt. on ewes, as compared with the previous session. The following quotations apply to clipped stock: Good to choice spring lambs, \$11.25@11.50; poor to medium, \$8.50@11; choice, dry-fed lambs, \$10.25@10.50; poor to medium, \$8.50@9.50; culls, \$6.50@7.50; good to choice wethers, \$7.50@7.75; fat ewes, \$7@7.25; poor to medium, \$6.25@6.75; culls, \$4.50@5.50.

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PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.

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GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.
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J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.
Greases, Tallow, Oils
Stearines
Tallow, Bones, Hoghair
Consignments Solicited
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO.
Expert Assistance.
CHEMISTS. BACTERIOLOGISTS.
Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly
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PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.
ENGINEERS
PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGES
Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.
Cable Address Pacarco

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DOES your engineer run **YOUR** refrigerating plant to produce best results using an anhydrous ammonia he knows is best for **YOUR** interest, or

Must he produce the best results he can with an anhydrous ammonia which is purchased upon a basis **OTHER** than that of quality?

Your engineer knows that a guaranteed pure and dry anhydrous ammonia made from a strictly mineral base does produce best results.

Only by using such an ammonia can you reduce operating expenses.

Anhydrous **SUPREME** Ammonia

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Fill your requirements.

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

MORRIS & COMPANY, Chicago, U. S. Yards

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

Packers and Commission Slaughterers

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat Packers' Association.

W. B. HULME

BROKER

PACKING HOUSE AND COTTON OIL PRODUCTS—GREASE AND TALLOW
739 Postal Telegraph Building, Chicago

CODE: Cross Robinson

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.
(Continued from page 31.)

around \$9.40@10.40, the common to fair warmed up, and short-fed grades going at \$8.25@9.25, and common yearlings down around \$7.25@8.25. Buyers are discriminating sharply against anything grassy or not well fatted, and this is particularly noticeable in the case of cow stuff. In fact, the range of prices for cows is the widest it has ever been, poor to prime stock going at a range of \$4@9. Bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is selling at \$6.25@7.75. Veal calves are somewhat lower than a week ago, best vealers selling around \$11@11.75. Bulls, stags, etc., continue in broad demand, and prices are firmly held at \$6.50@8.50.

Some improvement has been noted both in the quantity and quality of the hogs. There were some 57,000 here last week and

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers.

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO

Established 1877
W. G. PRESS & CO.

175 W. Jackson Blv'd, Chicago

PORK LARD SHORTRIBS

For Future Delivery

GRAIN Correspondence Solicited STOCKS

they are showing more weight than recently. Demand has also improved, and both local packers and shippers are taking them freely at stronger prices for practically all grades, although as usual the strong weights are favored and underweight stuff is rather difficult to dispose of. There were 9,000 hogs here today and the market was pretty close to a dime higher. Tops brought \$9.50, as against \$9.30 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was around \$9.35@9.40, as against \$9.05@9.30 a week ago.

Supplies of sheep and lambs have been of very moderate proportions and the quality of the offerings has not been as attractive as usual. Some 1,800 arrived last week, including quite a few grass lambs, springers, from the Northwest. The market slumped badly last week, but has been recovering fast of late, and the undertone to the market at present is decidedly strong. Spring

DOUBLE-REFINED NITRATE OF SODA

Immediate Delivery From Either Coast

National Supply & Equipment Co.
Peoples Gas Bldg. Chicago

Representing
SAN FRANCISCO SALT REFINERY
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
STAUFFER CHEMICAL COMPANY
CHAUNCEY, N. Y.

A Profitable Quality Product



Made in Elgin

Write today for exclusive proposition to job the very highest quality oleomargarine in your territory. Can we quote you on creamery or process butter?

B. S. Pearsall Butter Co.,
Elgin, Illinois

lambs are selling at \$8.40@11.40; clipped lambs, \$8.50@10.50; yearlings, \$7.50@8.50; wethers, \$6.75@7.50, and ewes, \$5.25@7.25.

June 17, 1916.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 5.	15,073	1,300	38,655	14,028
Tuesday, June 6.	3,135	4,203	13,653	13,981
Wednesday, June 7.	16,956	2,678	29,836	13,879
Thursday, June 8.	3,511	1,695	14,645	13,522
Friday, June 9.	1,508	770	16,925	9,370
Saturday, June 10.	326	24	11,825	6,915
Total last week.	40,500	10,720	125,550	71,685
Previous week.	46,369	13,802	125,578	69,573
Cor. week, 1915.	38,701	10,872	128,295	51,641
Cor. week, 1914.	42,509	9,233	142,372	70,570
SHIPMENTS.				
Monday, June 5.	3,100	...	2,140	736
Tuesday, June 6.	858	...	76	442
Wednesday, June 7.	3,406	...	3,260	933
Thursday, June 8.	1,577	3	8,271	1,034
Friday, June 9.	1,223	0	1,308	721
Saturday, June 10.	281	...	1,027	110
Total last week.	10,495	12	11,142	3,976
Previous week.	11,837	152	8,005	3,178
Cor. week, 1915.	7,817	13	17,637	95
Cor. week, 1914.	17,341	49	13,788	1,542

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to June 10, 1916.	1,008,847	4,233,301	1,571,677
Same period, 1915.	892,389	3,512,406	1,387,906

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	\$21.70	\$21.80	\$21.67 1/2	\$21.67 1/2
September	21.32 1/2	21.35	21.20	21.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	12.45	12.37 1/2	12.42 1/2	12.42 1/2
September	12.57	12.60	12.52 1/2	12.52 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	12.45	12.30	12.42 1/2	12.47 1/2
September	12.52 1/2	12.57 1/2	12.50	12.55

Receipts at seven points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City, St. Paul) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to June 10, 1916.	137,200	402,400	140,600
Previous week.	145,700	414,500	158,000
Same period, 1915.	111,000	335,800	130,700
Same period, 1914.	117,400	398,800	199,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for 1916 to June 10, and same period a year ago:

	1916.	1915.
Cattle.	3,180,000	2,861,000
Hogs.	12,136,000	10,305,000
Sheep.	4,067,000	4,091,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	21.90	22.50	21.90	22.50
September	21.30	21.95	21.30	21.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	12.52 1/2	12.70	12.52 1/2	12.70
September	12.65	12.82 1/2	12.65	12.82 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	12.35	12.95 1/2	12.55	12.92 1/2
September	12.65	13.00	12.65	12.95

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1916.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	\$21.70	\$21.80	\$21.67 1/2	\$21.67 1/2
September	21.32 1/2	21.35	21.20	21.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	12.45	12.37 1/2	12.42 1/2	12.42 1/2
September	12.57	12.60	12.52 1/2	12.52 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	12.45	12.30	12.42 1/2	12.47 1/2
September	12.52 1/2	12.57 1/2	12.50	12.55

MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	21.90	22.50	21.90	22.50
September	21.30	21.95	21.30	21.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	12.52 1/2	12.70	12.52 1/2	12.70
September	12.65	12.82 1/2	12.65	12.82 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	12.35	12.95 1/2	12.55	12.92 1/2
September	12.65	13.00	12.65	12.95

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	22.65	23.00	22.10	22.70
September	22.12 1/2	22.25	21.70	22.10
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	12.82 1/2	12.85	12.75	12.77 1/2
September	12.92 1/2	13.00	12.87 1/2	12.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	12.97 1/2	13.00	12.85	12.97 1/2
September	13.05	13.10	12.90	13.05

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	22.90	22.95	22.75	22.75
September	22.15	22.35	22.15	22.17 1/2
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	12.80	12.85	12.75	12.75
September	12.92 1/2	12.97 1/2	12.90	12.90
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July	12.95	13.17 1/2	12.95	13.05
September	13.00	13.30	13.00	13.12 1/2

FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1916.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July	22.70	22.95	22.62 1/2	22.95
September	22.20	22.40	22.05	22.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July	12.75	12.85	12.65	12.85
September	12.92 1/2	12.97 1/2	12.80	12.97 1/2

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

July 13.05 13.10 12.92 1/2

September 13.17 1/2 13.20 13.02 1/2

June 17, 1916.

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers	14 1/2@15
Good native steers	14 @14 1/2
Native steers, medium	13 @14
Heifers, good	12 1/2@13 1/2
Cows	10 @12 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice	17
Fore Quarters, choice	13

Beef Cuts.

Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	28
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	20
Steer Loins, No. 1	25
Steer Short Loins, No. 1	32
Steer Loins, No. 2	23
Steer Short Loins, No. 2	28
Cow Loins	19
Cow Short Loins	20
Steer Loin Ends (hips)	20
Steer Loin Butts, No. 3	16
Strip Loins, No. 3	14 1/2
Steer Ribs, No. 1	14
Steer Ribs, No. 2	18 1/2
Cow Ribs, No. 1	18
Cow Ribs, No. 2	16
Cow Ribs, No. 3	13
Ribs	15
Steer Rounds, No. 1	15 1/2
Steer Rounds, No. 2	15
Cow Rounds	12 1/2@14
Flank Steak	15
Rump Butts	12
Steer Chucks, No. 1	13 1/2
Steer Chucks, No. 2	12 1/2
Cow Chucks	11
Boneless Chucks	11 1/2
Steer Plates	10
Medium Plates	9
Briskets, No. 1	12 1/2
Briskets, No. 2	11
Shoulder Clods	12 1/2
Steer Naval Ends	12 1/2
Cow Naval Ends	8 1/2
Fore Shanks	7
Hind Shanks	5 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	12
Trimmings	11

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.	8
Hearts	8
Tongues	17
Sweetbreads	20
Ox Tail, per lb.	22
Fresh Tripe, plain	4 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	5 1/2
Livers	8
Kidneys, each	7

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal	13 @14 1/2
Light Carcass	15 1/2@16
Good Carcass	16 1/2@17 1/2
Good Saddles	18 @19
Medium Racks	11
Good Backs	14

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	8
Sweetbreads	50
Calf Livers	20
Heads, each	23

Lamb.

Good Calf Lambs	18
Round Dressed Lambs	20
Saddles, Calf	20
R. D. Lamb Foars	17
Calf Lamb Foars	15
R. D. Lamb Saddles	23
Lamb Fries, per lb.	20
Lamb Tongues, each	4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	12

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	14
Good Sheep	15
Medium Saddles	15
Good Saddles	17
Good Foars	15
Medium Racks	13
Mutton Legs	17
Mutton Joints	15
Mutton Stew	10
Sheep Tongues, each	2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each	10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	16
Pork Loins	16 1/2
Leaf Lard	13
Tenderloins	32
Spare Ribs	9
Butts	14
Hocks	10
Trimmings	10 1/2
Extra Lean Trimmings	14 1/2
Tails	7 1/2
Snots	6
Pigs' Feet	4
Pigs' Heads	6 1/2
Blade Bones	9
Blade Meat	9
Cheek Meat	9
Hog Livers, per lb.	3 1/2@4
Neck Bones	3 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	13 1/2
Pork Hearts	7 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.	5 1/2
Pork Tongues	12
Skip Ropes	5
Tail Ropes	6
Brains	5 1/2
Backfat	12 1/2
Hams	11 1/2
Calas	13

BELLIES.

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna	11
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings	11
Choco Bologna	12
Frankfurters	14 1/2
Liver, with beef and pork	10 1/2
Tongue	15
Minced Sausage	13
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine	12 1/2
New England Sausage	17 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	17 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage	15
Berliner Sausage	15
Oxford Lean Butts	22 1/2
Polish Sausage	12 1/2
Garlic Sausage	12 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage	14
Farm Sausage	17
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	13
Pork Sausage, short link	13
Boneless lean butts in casings	13 1/2
Luncheon Roll	22 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf	14
Jellied Roll	18

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer H. C. (new)	26 1/2
German Salami	23 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods)	26 1/2
Holsteiner	18 1/2
Mettwurst	18
Farmer	21

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, Kittle	1.00
Bologna, 1/2@1/2	2.00@7.70
Pork Link, Kittle	1.75
Pork Links, 1/2@1/2	2.20@8.80
Polish sausage, Kittle	1.75
Polish sausage, 1/2@1/2	2.20@8.80
Frankfurts, Kittle	1.75
Frankfurts, 1/2@1/2	2.30@8.80
Blood sausage, Kittle	1.00
Blood sausage, 1/2@1/2	2.00@7.70
Liver sausage, Kittle	1.00
Liver sausage, 1/2@1/2	2.00@7.70
Heart cheese, Kittle	1.00
Heart cheese, 1/2@1/2	2.00@7.70

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	35 50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	10.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	12.40
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	21.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	22.00
Pickled Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	55.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case	21.15
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case	4.15
No. 6, 1 doz. to case	14.00
No. 14, 1/4 doz. to case	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz.	
2-oz. Jars, 1 doz. in box	2.85
4-oz. Jars, 1 doz. in box	5.70
8-oz. Jars, 1/2 doz. in box	10.75
16-oz. Jars, 1/2 doz. in box	20.00

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	22.00
Plate Beef	21.50
Prime Mess Beef	21.50
Mess Beef	21.00
Reef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	—
Rump Butts	24.00
Mess Pork	25.00
Clear Fat Backs	26.00
Family Back Pork	28.00
Bean Pork	21.00

LARD.

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.	14 1/2
Pure lard	13 1/2
Lard, substitute, tcs.	12 1/2
Lard, compound	12 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	9 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubes	13 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1/2 over tierces.	13 1/2

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago	15 1/2@22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	16 1/2@23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2@5 lbs.	16@22 1/2
Shortenings, 30@60 lb. tubs.	12 1/2@15 1/2

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/2c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14@16 avg.	15 1/2
Clear Bellies, 18@20 avg.	15 1/2
Rib Bellies, 20@25 avg.	15 1/2
Fat Backs, 10@12 avg.	12 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.	12 1/2
Fat Backs, 14@16 avg.	13
Extra Short Clears.	14 1/2
Extra Short Ribs.	14 1/2
D. S. Short Clears, 20@25 avg.	15
Butts	10%
Bacon meats, 1 1/2c. more.	
WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.	
Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	19 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	19 1/2
Skinned Hams	21
Calas, 4@6 lbs., avg.	14
Calas, 6@12 lbs., avg.	13 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8@12 lbs., avg.	15
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	24 1/2
Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.	19
Wide, 8@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.	19 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 avg., and strip, 4@6 avg.	15
Dried Beef Ribs	23 1/2

Dried Beef Insides	28 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	26
Dried Beef Outrades	23 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	28 1/2
Smoked Boiled Hams	28 1/2
Bolled Calas	19 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	32
Cooked Rolled Shoulders	19 1/2

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Beef rounds, per set	25
Beef export rounds	24

Retail Section

NEW YORK STATE BUTCHERS.

The annual convention of the New York State Association of United Master Butchers of America was held this week at Syracuse, N. Y. There was a very large attendance and the entertainment furnished by the Syracuse trade was of a high order. The sessions were well attended and much important business was transacted, including a revision of the by-laws of the association.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Charles Grismer, New York City; first vice-president, A. F. Grimm, New York; second vice-president, A. G. Glatz, Rochester; third vice-president, Albert Weil, New York; fourth vice-president, M. C. Ruby, Rochester; fifth vice-president, Daniel Hecht, New York; recording secretary, William H. Hornidge, New York; financial secretary, Philip Storminger, New York; treasurer, Frank J. Balthaser, Buffalo; wardens, Joseph Eschelbacher and Joseph Buxbaum, New York; trustees, Francis M. Muncey of Syracuse, Henry Hemstedt, Louis Bauer, Phillip Ferris and George Thomson, New York.

It was voted to hold the convention next year in Brooklyn.

MINNEAPOLIS BUTCHERS ENTERTAIN.

The largest social gathering ever held by the Minneapolis Meat Dealers' Association was on Wednesday evening, June 7, at the Odd Fellows' Hall. There was an unusual attendance of both wholesalers and retailers, invitations having been sent to every wholesaler and retailer regardless of whether he was a member of the association or not.

The programme contained some able speakers, among whom were John S. Taylor, secretary Minneapolis Retail Grocers' Association; Percy Nash, president St. Paul Retail Meat Dealers' Association; Otto Rohland, of St. Paul, and several others. The programme was concluded by David E. Stift, president of the National Casing Company, with a very interesting hypnotic act, exemplifying "mind over matter." Mr. Stift succeeded in getting several subjects under his control, and they being well known among the audience, created an unusual amount of merriment and laughter by the strange and ridiculous antics through which they underwent under the suggestion of Mr. Stift.

Since the new election of officers in the Minneapolis Retail Meat Dealers' Association it has taken on a new lease of life and the younger members have taken a decided interest. Those responsible for the success of the meeting were G. G. Fageros, Jos. Shallbetter, Elmer Eck and John Olson. The new officers recently elected are: John Bowen, president; C. A. Gause, first vice-president; E. R. Eck, second vice-president; B. H. Dreesen, secretary; H. Kraft, treasurer; A. W. Morrison, inside guard; Jos. Shallbetter, outside guard. The annual picnic will be held at Forest Lake, Wednesday, June 21.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

MAKE NO APOLOGY FOR COLLECTING.

It has been wisely said that extending credit is one thing, and collecting money is another. Our idea is that payment of accounts should be demanded without any apology, and that this phase of business life would not trouble the retailers half so much were they more matter-of-fact about their collections, and did they treat this department of their business more seriously.

There is no reason why a debtor should be offended at being requested to pay, and there is no reason why a creditor should feel at all timid about asking for what is his due. We have always believed, and we still believe, that the dealers are themselves mostly to blame for the conditions of their books.

There are retailers who prosper, but they do not permit all the people in the community to live at their expense; they do not permit their capital to be absorbed by bad accounts and by charge accounts generally. If one dealer can keep control of the business, another dealer can.—The Credit World.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. E. Coffaa opened a meat market in Gilman, Minn.

Axel Assland opened a meat market at Joice, Iowa.

John Drexler opened a meat market at Rice Lake, Wis.

Walter Mortenson opened a meat market in Mayville, N. D.

Warren Brown has opened a new butcher shop at Attica, Kan.

George Norton has leased the Ripley Meat Market, Ripley, Okla.

Botts & Lundt have opened up a meat market in Greenville, Iowa.

A meat market has been opened in Hammon, Okla., by J. M. Hiatt.

A meat market has been opened in Abrams, Wis., by Louis Lust.

David Chase has sold out his meat business in Stanton, Mich., to Fred A. Pakes.

Mullin's Market at 1017 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kan., has been burglarized.

A meat market has been opened in Fosston, Minn., by Halseth & Peterson.

The Fulton meat market at DeWitt, Iowa, will be opened up by T. W. Kelly.

L. J. Welliver has opened a new meat market at 315 Mill street, Danville, Pa.

Clarence Reed is about to add groceries to his meat market in Montrose, Ia.

Carl Timmerman sold out his meat business in LeMars, Iowa, to N. George.

A meat market in Algona, Iowa, has been purchased by J. B. and H. G. Greenlee.

Joe Comes has disposed of the City Meat Market, Burtron, Kan., to U. E. Obley.

W. W. Ratliff has engaged in the meat business at 109 A street, Ardmore, Okla.

The Schulz meat market at Madison, Wis., has been purchased by Conrad Jordan.

Hoff & Pfeffer have sold their meat business in Linton, N. D., to H. C. Ketchum.

Rolla Coryell has bought the meat market in Junction City, Kan., from Guy Yenser.

J. S. Briggs sold his interest in the meat

business at Sloan, Iowa, to R. E. Barnard.

The Wash Greer meat market at Blanchard, Okla., has been purchased by B. Davis.

E. E. Knox has succeeded to the meat business of Abrant & Knox at Frankfort, Kan.

A meat market has been opened at Silver Beach, Conn., by Fred Menald, of Waterbury, Conn.

Lavelle & Longton have succeeded to the meat business in Clyde, Kan., of A. M. Lavelle.

E. V. Fraser has sold his meat market in Bridgewater Corners, Vt., to Julian Robinson.

Albert Westby sold his interest in the meat business at Canby, Minn., to Wm. Bergman.

M. Satterfield sold his interest in the City Meat Market at Bushnell, S. D., to B. A. Smith.

The Inland Meat Company, Leavenworth, Wash., has purchased the Sanitary Meat Market.

Fred K. Duston has disposed of his meat market in North Salem, N. H., to Christian Simerson.

Sowers & Dickinson have purchased the meat business of D. C. Potter & Son in Lincoln, Kan.

James A. Robertson's meat market in Rushville, Ill., has been purchased by William Boch.

A. W. Marquard, of Norfolk, has purchased the meat business of L. Kimes at Elgin, Neb.

Herbert Erler bought the South Side meat market in West Bend, Wis., from Heldt & Kortendick.

I. S. Candage has sold his grocery and meat business in Sedgewick, Me., to R. M. Buckminster.

L. S. Candage has sold his grocery and meat business in Sedgewick, Me., to R. M. Buckminster.

Dunning & Coldiron have purchased the Gem Market & Cafe, Sterling, Kan., from C. S. Noggle.

Benjamin F. McKee, formerly in the meat business, died at his home in Warren, Ohio, after a brief illness.

The meat and grocery market in Paris, Ark., conducted by Thomas Sanders, has been destroyed by fire.

W. H. Echlin has sold out his meat business in Evart, Mich., to John Jackson. Harry Jackson will be in charge.

James Lewis has sold his butcher shop on Coram avenue, Shelton, Conn., to William Becker, of Jersey City, N. J.

E. E. Saunders has purchased D. N. Howard's meat and grocery market at 110 Central street, Coffeyville, Kan.

G. L. Schaack's meat and grocery market on North Main street, Paris, Ill., has been purchased by Joseph Steidl, Jr.

Earl Wyckoff and Robert Wolters have purchased the Conson Meat Market on North Seventh street, Atchison, Kan.

Howard Hall's meat market at the corner of Branch and Brockett streets, Sherman, Texas, has been damaged by fire.

Lee Thompson, 25 years of age and a wholesale butcher of Ontario, N. Y., died as the result of an automobile accident.

The M. B. Brown and the Pope Market have been consolidated at the location of the Blue Front Market in Cordell, Okla.

The annual picnic of the Retail Grocers & Meat Dealers' Association of Youngstown, Ohio, was held Wednesday, June 8.

I. E. Kroloff has purchased his partner's, J. Pill, interest in the Central Grocery & Meat Market at Fort Dodge, Iowa.

William Larkin and O. F. Frederickson will conduct the new Lincoln market at Eleventh and Commerce streets, Tacoma, Wash.

John J. Waber has purchased the meat market at 815 Davis street, Evanston, Ill., formerly conducted by Galitz & Mahon.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Charles H. Gee, a meat dealer of Boston, Mass. Liabilities, \$3,594, and assets, \$3,221.

The grocery and meat market at Salina, Kan., conducted by Charles F. Dodds, has been moved to Thirteenth and Bishop streets.

William Larkin and O. F. Frederickson will conduct the new Lincoln market at Eleventh and Commerce streets, Tacoma, Wash.

John A. Herberger, 38 years old, a butcher in Louisville, Ky., died at his home, 716 South Shelby street, Louisville, from pneumonia.

J. D. Burnside has purchased a half interest in the meat business of John Falk at Beattie, Kan., and the new form is Burnside & Falk.

It is reported that Frank Crowley, who has conducted a meat market in South Acton, Mass., for a number of years, will retire from business.

Frederickson & Rogers have purchased the meat business of C. John & Company, Northport, Mich., and will continue the business as Market Place.

Peter Christensen has disposed of his interest in the meat firm of Ronime & Christensen at Cedar Falls, Iowa, to J. C. Jones, of Cascade, Iowa.

W. G. Cartney, one of the founders and officers of the Kansas Retail Butchers' Association, died at his home in Concordia, Kan., from heart failure.

John F. Foster, conducting a meat business in Lexington, Ky., under the name of John F. Foster & Company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by John G. Frantz, a butcher of 600 Vanderbilt avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Liabilities, \$47,903.25 and assets, \$6,500.

A meat department has been added to the Sanitary Cash Grocery at Tomah, Wis., conducted by Smith & Robinson. Harry Stees will be in charge of this department.

The Sterne Grocery Company, Anniston, Calhoun county, Ala., to conduct a grocery and meat business, has been capitalized at \$20,000 by S. F. Morris, L. A. Morris and H. P. Wood.

A building is being erected at the corner of North Main and Seminary streets, Barre, Vt., into which L. A. Aldrichetti will move his meat business, which has been at 435 North Main street for the past few years.

The Harold L. Brown Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., to deal in provisions, food and dairy products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000. The incorporators are: T. S. Buckingham, G. F. Jebbett, F. H. Butehorn, 37 Wall street, New York, N. Y.

The Eppert Mercantile Company, Terre Haute, Ind., has been incorporated by Warren Eppert, Russell H. Eppert, Charles B. Eppert, Leonard Eppert and William E. Eppert, to deal in groceries, meats, etc. Capital stock, \$10,000.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 30.)

are still offering about 3,000 January-May native steers at 22c., but fail to attract attention at this figure. May cows all weights are nominally quoted at 23c.

CALFSKINS.—The packer calfskin market is steady to strong. Sales have been reported of 1,200 7 to 9's at \$3.60, and 1,200 9 to 12's at \$4.05. Five to 7 lb. skins are nominal at \$3@3.10 asked by most dealers for New York City skins. Unsold stocks are moderate. Four thousand Philadelphia city skins brought \$2.90, \$3.40 and \$3.90. The country calfskin market is unchanged, with a little more inquiry, but very little stock moving at asking quotations. Five to 7's are nominally quoted at \$2.50@2.70; 7 to 9's, \$3.10@3.30; and 9 to 12's, \$3.50@3.70.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The movement is very slow in country hides in the local market. Large operators are staying out of the market, possibly waiting for better quality of stock to be offered. Dealers, on the other hand, are anxious to clean up their old stocks, which are held generally above buyers' views. Buffs are nominal at 19½@20c. Extremes are rather quiet, but firm, at 22@22½c. asked. One thousand extremes from western Pennsylvania sections sold at 22½c. Steers are held at 19c. and bulls are nominal at 17c. New York State bides are available at 19@19½c. for 25 lbs, and up, with some dealers talking as high as 20c. flat for choice current receipts. Southern hides are practically unchanged and in fair supply. Far Southern hides are quiet at 19@19½c. for buff and extreme weights; middle sections quoted at 19½@19¾c., and more northerly sections at 20@20½c. Northern extremes are held at 20½c. last paid and 21c. talked; middle section, 20c. asked. Canadian hides are quiet and nominally at 19c. flat for goods originating in the Eastern provinces.

HORSEHIDES.—Eastern horsehides are steady at \$7 asked. Buyers state that Philadelphia hides are quoted at \$6.75@7 as to lots. Fronts are nominal at \$5. One large buyer claims to have bought 2,000 21 inch and up butts at \$2.35. Sellers here are firm at \$2.50@2.60 for business. One thousand B. A.'s, averaging 1½ kilos, sold at \$5. Offerings are noted of several thousand Chilean light average horsehides at \$5, and bids of \$7.25 have been declined for English horsehides, sellers firmly demanding \$8.

DRY HIDES.—The common dry hide market was active early in the period under review, with a sale of about 10,000 Central American descriptions changing hands at the unchanged rate of 33c., after the sale had been hanging fire for almost a week. Other than this transaction no direct confirmation can be obtained at the present writing on a rumored movement of about 7,000 Bogotas, selling at a ¼@½c. less on a basis for mountains than previously obtained. All holders are asking 34c. for this selection. Some operators are inclined to think that Ecuadors sold along with the Bogotas also at a concession; importers were firmly asking 27c. Orinocos are nominal at 34c.; Puerto Cabellos are unchanged at 33½c.; Maracaibos and Guatemalas are quoted at 33c. About 15,326 Dry and W. S. River Plates were imported for Tanners' Account last week. One large buyer claims to have purchased 6,000 West Coast Mexicans at 28½c. flat on spot. Vera Cruz and Tampicos are held firm at 33½c. No trading noted in River Plates; Chinas are quiet and nominal at 18½@19d. for 10-24 pound hides. Dry flint Peruvians are firm at 32½@33c., with last sales at the inside figure; off the docks.

WET SALTED HIDES.—There was a fair amount of business transacted in the frigorifico market last week. There also seems to be an easier tone as the winter advances. Tanners are not operating freely unless they can get concessions. Twelve thousand frigorifico Montevideo steers sold early in the period at 23½c.; 4,000 La Blanca steers sold at 24½c., and 4,000 Sansinena steers early June salting sold at 24½c., all C&F New York.

A large operator claims to have bought 6,000 (Brazil) Paras at 20c. for cities, and 18½c. for countries. Mexicans are quiet, with small stocks on hand; importers are quoting Vera Cruz and Tampicos at 20½c., which was last sale rates obtained. About 80,000 Rio De Janeiro on spot are being offered at 18c., but fail to attract attention at this figure. Tanners are willing to pay 17c. for this selection, and probably would have moved the entire lot were the holders willing to make a concession. Bahias are quiet and nominal at 21@21½c.; Havanas are accumulating and some quarters are talking 19½@20c. for regulars, with buyers' ideas not over 19c. for business. Havana packers are nominal at 21½@22c.

Boston.

There is no indication of any change in the domestic hide situation. Dealers, while reporting little activity, are inclined to hold prices firm for all lots. Such lots as are offered are readily disposed of at prevailing prices. Ordinary selections are quoted around 20c., and the better grades of Ohio extremes are moving at 22c.

The calfskin market is quiet, with comparatively few offerings. There are no accumulations at collections points, and such sales as are made are quoted around \$3 for 5 to 7's; \$3.50 for 7 to 9's, and \$4 for 9 to 12's. The market shows no inclination toward easier prices.

Cincinnati.

The hide market develops a steady tone. Packers and salters are not ready to offer June hides, but ½c. to probably 1c. more is expected for June stocks. City heavy steers have not been in good supply lately, owing to the kill of lighter cattle, and the extreme high price and scarcity of that class of stock. As high as 23c. and even 1c. more is talked for futures, but no straight offerings have been ascertained. In buffs and heavy cows there are good inquiries. This class of hides is generally sold 1c. below steers. Bulls are not plentiful and prices remain on a firm basis. Owing to strikes in some packing-houses fewer cattle were slaughtered in the last two weeks. City calfskins show an appreciated market, and while May skins are mostly sold and contracted, the new price is around 33c., and kips 3@4c. less. Country hides are steady and stocks are low, with receipts from the country light, owing to the small kill in the rural districts. Heavy steers show no accumulation of any consequence and dealers are generally holding at 22c. for small stocks that may be found, and some even have an idea of ½c. more. Buffs and cows are not plentiful and sales have been made at 20c., selected lately. Dealers are not ready to name the new price, but the impression is that they want 1c. more, owing to better quality of short-haired stock. Extreme light hides sold lately at 22c., with offers during the week of a fraction more from tanners. This was refused, as the trade is expecting 22½@23c. for late receipts, which are practically short haired. Country calfskins have shown a better market, with more inquiry, while previous sales were around 30@31c., dealers are expecting 1@2c. more. Kips are firm and in good inquiry from tanners, with 25c. the late selling price and 1@2c. more asked for fresh receipts. Sheepskins or wool skins are almost disappearing from the market and closely sold out. Fresh lamb skins are held at \$1.25. Shearlings, 85@90c.

Philadelphia.

All hides are strong, but the market is not active. Tanners are holding back, but packers and dealers are holding strong, anticipating higher prices. Packers are in exceptionally strong position, as most all hides in salt are sold. Tanners are inquiring for future, and packers mark prices up with each sale.

Sales of 5,000 May native steers at 25½c.; 4,000 native cows, 23½c.; 1,200 bulls, 20c.; 1,000 extremes, 22½c.; two ears, 25 up, 20½c.; 1,000 buffs, 20c.; 1,000 at 19½c.; two ears calf sold at \$2.85, \$3.35 and \$3.85.

New York Section

Nelson Morris, chairman of the board of directors of Morris & Company, was in New York this week.

Charles H. Ogden, of the Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Company, was a visitor in New York during the week.

J. P. Moon, of the Swift executive department at Chicago, was again at New York headquarters this week for a visit.

O. M. Rexinger, of the Morris butterine department, was in New York this week looking over the Eastern situation.

William H. Tintle, for 50 years a boss butcher in the old Fifth Ward, of Brooklyn, died on Monday at his home, 298 Bridge street.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending June 10, 1916, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 14.26c. per pound.

Branch house employees hail the advent of the early-closing season with joy, and attendance at the Polo Grounds and Ebbett's Field has noticeably increased.

Manager J. C. Schmidt, of Swift's branch house in Williamsburg, has departed on his annual well-earned vacation. Schmidt goes with best wishes of the trade for a good time.

Russell Armstrong has resigned as treasurer of the Sulzberger & Sons Company. Mr. Armstrong, who is a retired banker, accepted the treasurership in order to be able to assist in refinancing the company.

Theodore De Muth, a retired provision dealer, died on Tuesday at his home, No. 83 Sturvesant avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Quebec, Canada, of French ancestry, and for many years was in business in Newburg, N. Y. He was 80 years old and leaves one daughter and three sons.

James A. Coughlin, a butcher conducting the Superba Market, at No. 217 Columbus avenue, New York City, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are \$2,100, and assets about \$850. A receiver was appointed, represented by Leon Dashew, of No. 320 Broadway, New York City.

Cornelius Bertrand, for many years in charge of the European shipping department for one of Manhattan's largest beef houses, and later associated with the Webber-McLoughlin Company, died last week at his home on Seventh avenue. He was born in this city 67 years ago, and is survived by four daughters.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York dur-

ing the week ending Saturday, June 10, 1916, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 1,069 lbs.; Brooklyn, 20 lbs.; total, 1,089 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 3,204 lbs.; Brooklyn, 35 lbs.; Bronx, 2 lbs.; Queens, 30 lbs.; total, 3,271 lbs. Poultry and Game—Manhattan, 55 lbs.; Brooklyn, 40 lbs.; Bronx, 20 lbs.; total, 115 lbs.

Asserting that the present high cost of meat is due to the unusual demand of the Allies, who in the past five weeks received 40,000,000 pounds of beef from this country, William C. Helling, secretary of the Brooklyn United Master Butchers' Association, at a meeting last week, demanded a Congressional investigation to place an embargo or tax on such exports. "The demand for beef by the warring powers in Europe creates a scarcity here attended by an increase in price altogether out of just proportion and works a hardship on both the dealer and consumer in this country," said Helling.

William P. Boyle, an inspector in the office of Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein, who was active in obtaining evidence that led to the arrest of a dozen wholesale butchers in Brooklyn, charged with bribing officials to permit the sale of meat that was unfit for food, was arraigned last week in the Gates Avenue Police Court, accused of having accepted a bribe of \$100. After a hearing before Magistrate Naumer he was paroled in the custody of his counsel for a further hearing on June 17. Boyle admitted taking the money, but said he did so at the direction of his superiors, who were looking for further evidence against the meat dealers.

In the matter of Carmine D'Apice, bankrupt butcher of Yonkers, N. Y., Attorney Leon Dashew reports that after a contest lasting several months, in which he endeavored to obtain his discharge, the report of the special master was eventually filed against him and his application denied, and the court has confirmed such report and denied his discharge. This ends a long litigation of two years, in which the creditors scored throughout. With the payment of another dividend, the master will have ended in the bankruptcy court, and the creditors will be restored to their rights to hold the bankrupt for the balance of their accounts, deducting the amount of dividends received by them. This is of interest as showing what may be accomplished in such cases.

Commissioner Hartigan announced this week that all users of ice should inform the mayor's bureau of weights and measures of any violation of the city ordinance requiring the weighing of ice immediately before delivery and the giving of full weight. As many New Yorkers are without ice-weighing scales, he says the following method can be used to find out whether accurate weight is supplied by the ice man. Ice weighs 57.5 pounds to the cubic foot, and there are 30 cubic inches to the pound. The rectangular solid should be measured along the three dimensions and multiplied to obtain the volume. This amount divided by 30 will give the number of pounds and determine the ice

man's honesty. Last year 130 ice dealers were convicted of not selling ice by weight.

Plans to eliminate the sale of non-kosher meat to the Jewish people of New York under the guise of kosher meat were formed at a meeting at the City Hall called by Commissioner Hartigan, of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures. The meeting was attended by Jewish rabbis, preachers and others, who offered co-operation in enforcing the kosher law against misrepresentation by advertising signs or verbally, in selling non-kosher meats for kosher meats. It was stated that the fake kosher dealers make a specialty of deceiving the Jewish customers by signs on the window in Hebrew characters, leading them to believe that the meat they are buying is kosher and, therefore, must be fresh killed. The charge was further made at the hearing that many of the signs appearing on the windows are deliberately fashioned to fool the ignorant and uneducated through a trifling change in the lettering, and by attaching fake kosher tags and seals to the meats. Twenty-seven arrests have been made by the Bureau of Weights and Measures. Two of the defendants have been found guilty and fined \$50 each. The other cases are awaiting trial.

RISE IN BRITISH FOOD PRICES.

The Liverpool Post and Mercury of May 16 published the following statistics from the Board of Trade Labor Gazette as to retail food prices in the United Kingdom. It states that prices increased about 4 per cent. in April:

A comparison with a year ago shows that the general level of prices has increased about 23 per cent. The increases may be summed up as follows: The prices of sugar and potatoes were about 56 per cent. and those of meat and fish about 30 per cent. dearer than a year ago. Bacon, milk and tea had risen 20 to 25 per cent. in price, and butter, cheese and eggs 17 or 18 per cent. Margarine prices showed an advance of 12 per cent. and bread and flour were dearer by 7 and 4 per cent., respectively, on the average.

In the following table is given a percentage of increase in prices on May 1, 1916, compared with those in July, 1914:

	Small towns	United
Articles.	Large towns	and King-villages, dom.
	P. ct.	P. ct. P. ct.
Beef:		
British ribs	51	47 49
Thin flank	71	55 63
Chilled or frozen ribs	70	60 65
Thin flank	91	77 84
Mutton:		
British legs	45	44 44
Breast	75	54 64
Frozen legs	74	63 69
Breast	112	92 102
Bacon, streaky	41	33 37
Fish	117	81 99
Flour, households	55	53 59
Bread	55	48 51
Tea	50	49 49
Sugar, granulated	158	146 152
Milk	37	30 34
Butter:		
Fresh	34	36 35
Salt	33	34 34
Cheese	50	49 49
Margarine	20	15 17
Eggs, flesh	23	17 20
Potatoes	62	32 47




Manufacturer of "Royal Brand" Peanut Butter and Grocery Specialties.
DRIED BEEF

JAMES A. HAMILTON
PACKER OF
ROYAL BRAND SLICED DRIED BEEF
25th & Moore Streets, 2025-27-28, HANCOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA. March 21, 1916.

The B. F. Goodrich Company,
319 North Broad Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.

Attn. of Mr. H. C. Kimmel.

Gentlemen:-

I am attaching hereto photographs showing your 36x6" Single De Luxe Tires which I am using on the rear of my 1-ton truck. These tires have now been in service ten months and the truck travels 1600 miles per month. In other words I have received 16,000 miles service and the tires are now about the height of a new Regular Tire. I am so well pleased that I want to express my satisfaction in writing.

April 24th, 1915, was the time which you recommended single De Luxe Tires to take the place of dual tires. Up to this time I had considerable trouble with dual tires and I am now saving the guaranteed mileage. I certainly made no mistake in abiding by your recommendation. When I take into consideration that these tires are used on the truck which receives the hardest usage and that I still have four or five thousand miles service in them, it seems unbelievable.

Another point which I do not want to overlook is the added cushion which I receive from these high section De Luxe Tires. After receiving 16,000 miles service with them there is much rubber left on the tires as there is in a new Regular Tire. This added cushion not only makes it easier riding but saves considerable in the way of repair bills.

I am certainly more than pleased with the excellent showing made by these tires. Since applying them I have really forgotten that I ever had any tire trouble.

Yours very truly,

James A. Hamilton

"Saves considerable in repair bills"

—That one reason, among so many others advanced in Mr. Hamilton's letter, should suggest the profit to you in specifying

**GOODRICH
DE LUXE TRUCK TIRES**
(Made in 5 in., 6 in. and 7 in. widths)

—The higher tread tire capable of *longest wear* under the most severe operating conditions. Write for further particulars.

The B. F. Goodrich Company
Akron, Ohio

Makers of the Celebrated Goodrich Automobile Tires—*"Best in the Long Run"*
Service stations and branches in all principal trucking centers

OUT AMONG THE TRADE.

It's not the shop or the neighbor; it's the man. After hearing continuous grumbling and complaints, it is a relief to hear one man say he is satisfied. Ben Lowenstein at No. 252 Ninth avenue, is so well satisfied that he has installed a five-ton refrigerating machine, and has built a freezer. He increased his capacity on account of the increased volume of business, enlarged his offices, put in an adding machine, typewriters and a young lady to attend to that branch of his business. He caters extensively to hotel, club, restaurant and steamship business, handles the kind of goods that such trade demands, and is recognized as one of the hard workers in the business. He transacts more business before breakfast than the ordinary shop butcher does all day, and the system he has established has resulted in building up in the past eight years, since Mr. Lowenstein, Jr., took over the shop, a largely increased business. The shop was established on the same block over 35 years ago by the present proprietor's father, who is one of the old-timers in the trade. It's brains, not mere ability to "french" a chop or split a broiler, that wins in the meat business.

When the Jersey coast was surveyed for the purpose of making maps, an important point was omitted, namely, "Kubler's Point," adjoining Manasquan inlet. This point was discovered by Fred Kubler while patrolling the Jersey coast in search of "strikes." It is used at times by his brother August Kubler, who is also an indefatigable searcher

for "strikes." Aside from Ralph Borden, who is so well and favorably known, no one else is permitted to trespass, except on a written order, properly signed by Frederick Kubler. Being a gentleman of generous propensities, he rarely if ever refuses this courtesy to his friends. The writer had the privilege recently, and the usual fisherman's luck was his reward. The genial Ralph Borden is always strictly on the job with his famous smile of welcome that has made himself and his establishment famous to the old-timers.

THE VALUE OF MOTOR TRUCKS.

"If anyone asks to be referred to a dyed-in-the-wool motor truck booster, just tell him to come to me," says C. R. Kellogg, of Tacoma, Wash. "In August, 1912, I bought our first truck, a four-ton Kissel. A year later I duplicated the order. We have operated these trucks twelve hours a day ever since and have not yet paid out \$100 for new parts. I figure that these trucks will last three to four years more."



ONE OF A NUMBER OF INTERESTING BOOTHES AT THE OPENING OF AN ARMOUR BRANCH HOUSE.

June 17, 1916.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	90.25@10.75
Common to native steers.....	8.25@ 9.15
Oxen and stags.....	5.75@ 8.00
Bulls.....	6.00@ 9.00
Cows.....	4.00@ 8.00
Good to choice steers one year ago.....	8.40@ 9.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live calves, com. to good, per 100 lbs.....	10.00@13.00
Live calves, skim-milk.....	7.50@ 8.50
Live calves, Canadians, mixed.....	@ 9.50
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@ 9.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, prime.....	11.75@12.15
Live lambs, yearlings.....	—@—
Live lambs, culs.....	—@—
Live sheep, prime.....	5.50@ 7.00
Live sheep, culs.....	—@ 4.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	9.90@10.00
Hogs, medium.....	9.90@10.00
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	9.90@10.00
Pigs.....	0.00@ 9.50
Roughs.....	@ 8.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.	
Choice native heavy.....	15 1/2@16
Choice native light.....	@ 15
Native, common to fair.....	14 @14 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	15 1/2@16
Choice native light.....	15 @15 1/2
Native, common to fair.....	15 @15 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	15 @15 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	@ 15
Common to fair Texas.....	@13 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	@14 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	@ 14
Choice cows.....	@ 13
Common to fair cows.....	@ 13
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	11 @12

BEEF CUTS.

Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	@20
No. 2 ribs.....	@19
No. 3 ribs.....	@15 1/2
No. 1 loins.....	@20
No. 2 loins.....	@19
No. 3 loins.....	@15 1/2
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	18 @18 1/2
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@18
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	17 @17 1/2
No. 1 rounds.....	14 1/2@15
No. 2 rounds.....	@14
No. 3 rounds.....	@13
No. 1 chuck.....	@13
No. 2 chuck.....	@12
No. 3 chuck.....	@11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@19
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@17
Western calves, choice.....	@17
Western calves, fair to good.....	@15 1/2
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@13 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@12%
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@12%
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	@13%
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@13%
Pigs.....	@13%

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@20
Lambs, choice.....	@19
Lambs, good.....	@18
Lambs, medium to good.....	@17 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	@15
Sheep, medium to good.....	@14
Sheep, culs.....	@12 1/2

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@10
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@18
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@18
Smoked picnies, light.....	@14
Smoked picnies, heavy.....	@13 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	@14
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@19
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@17
Dried beef sets.....	@28
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@21
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@15

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@19
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	14 @17 1/2
Frozen pork loins.....	13 @16 1/2
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@24
Shoulders, city.....	@15
Shoulders, Western.....	@13 1/2
Butts, regular.....	@14 1/2
Butts, boneless.....	@18
Fresh hams, city.....	@18
Fresh hams, Western.....	@17
Fresh picnic hams.....	@12

No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@4.05
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@2.45
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@4.55
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@4.30
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@4.30
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.35
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@5.40
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@5.15
Branded kips.....	@3.55
Heavy branded kips.....	@3.30
Ticky kips.....	@3.30
Heavy ticky kips.....	@4.30

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.	
Fresh killed, dry-packed—	
Old hens, dry-pkd., avg. best.....	26 @27
Dry-packed, old toms.....	26 @27

CHICKENS.

Fresh, coarse and staggy, 12 to box—	
Western, milk-fed.....	—@—
Western, corn-fed.....	—@—

Fresh soft-meated, barrels—	
Philly, and L. I., fancy, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.....	38 @40
Van, selected, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.....	32 @34
Western, dry-pkd., 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.....	30 @32
Western, scalded, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair.....	26 @28

Nearby, squab, per pair.....	90 @1.00
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-packed.....	@23
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-packed.....	@23
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-packed.....	@22
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-packed.....	@21 1/2
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-packed.....	20 @20 1/2
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.....	18 1/2 @19

Fowl—Barrels, feed—	
Western boxes, 5 lbs. and over.....	@21
Western boxes, 4 lbs., dry-packed.....	@21
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@14 1/2
Fowl—bbds.—	

Southern and S.W., dry-pkd., 4 lbs. and over.....	@4.26
Long Island fresh ducklings.....	@19
Geese, Western, fancy.....	—@—

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, broilers.....	26 @28
Fowls, light.....	23 @23
Roosters.....	—@—
Ducks, Long Island Spring.....	22 @22
Geese, per lb.....	—@—

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	24 1/2 @26
Creamery, higher (scoring lots).....	30 @31
Creamery, Firsts.....	25 1/2 @29 1/2
Process, Extras.....	27 @27 1/2
Process, Firsts.....	25 1/2 @26 1/2

BUTTER.

Fresh gathered, seconds.....	20 1/2 @21 1/2
Fresh ditties, No. 1.....	20 1/2 @21
Fresh chex, fair to good.....	19 @19 1/2
Duck Eggs, State and nearby Ind. runner.....	27 @20

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.	
Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	35.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	3.00
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	3.00
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	21.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia.....	2.95 and 10e.
Garbage tankage.....	3.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	3.30 and 10e.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos-Lime.....	—@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per unit available phosph. acid.....	nom @2.70 and 3.25.
Bolpahite ammonia for shipment, per 100 lbs. guar. 25%.....	2.65
Bolpahite ammonia for shipment, per guar., 25%.....	2.75

